THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26. 1824 Vol 3 ..No. 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

RETAILERS
Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the 6th Section of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandise" passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective city and county Treasurers to publish, annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those who have and those who have not taken out licenses, within their respective cities or counties. The following list is published in pursuance of said Section,

LIST

Of persons returned as Retailers, within the city of Pittsburgh, who have taken out licenses.

John Little
R. Bevan & Co.
Bradwdy & Lynch
James A. Armstrong
James Marshall &Co.
James Leburn
John Torode
James M'Kinstry
George Swartz
Robert Patterson
A. S. Dubarry
Nathan Carlisle
William M'Knight
John Darragh
Doctor G. Dawson,
John Whitten
John Burgess
R. Miller & Co.
Richd. Hughes
John Caughy
A. & S. George
Rt. M'Allister & Co.
Charles Cassilly
Lowrie & Curtis
William Bell, Jr.
Chas. Avery & Co.
Jas. Park & Co.
B. C. Sawyer
H. Earl
S. Baird & Co.
H. Sterling
Thomas Robinson
William Beatty
Jeremiah Dunlavy
Francis Bailey,
John Andoe
Andrew Fleming
M. S. Mason
Jas. H. Davis
William Mullen
E. Stoner
A. Way & Co.
William Miskelly
William P. Baum
John Tassey
John Bissell & Co.
Peter Beard
John Wallace
John Hodge
Samuel F. Fletcher
William Irwin
Bailey & Co.
Jas. M'Cully & Co.
James Armstrong
Job Kitts
N. W. Prestly
John Taggert
R. & C. Irwin
Robert M'Ayale
John Thompson
William Blair
Joseph Armorer
James Smith
Thos. Wilson
Samuel Thompson
Nat. Richardson
Samuel Frew
Blasdel&Robertson
Robt. Dunlap
Joseph Haslet
George Breed
Wm. Cannon
John M'Cormick
Thos. Spillane
James Verner
M'Clurg & King
Jas. M'Elroy
M. Leech & Co.
B. Darlington
S. Peppard
John Dalzell
Robert Fleming
Jas. Duff
Wm. M'Candless
Francis Ronaud
James M'Clane
Jas. Taylor & Co.
Barnet Burns
Andrew Kirkwood
Robt. Williams
Charles L. Volz
D. Minis & Co.
C. Craig
H. Cain
Johnson& Willock
Hugh M'Clelland
John Johnston
Isaac Harris
David Robinson
Wm. Barr
John Dixon
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell
Dennis Murphy
W. W. Fearns
J. C. Cummings
Jas. Fulton
Jas. Gormly
John Jackson
Chas. Brewer
Geo. Ritter
A. & J. Brown
Jas. Brown
Samuel Pettigrew
Horner & Clayland
Jas. Borbidge
Thos. Wilson
George Jackson
Samuel Spencer
Connelly & Lenard
Robert Elder
Robert M'Ilwaine
Hugh M'Master
Thos. Dickson

Persons returned as Retailers within said city, who have not taken out licenses.

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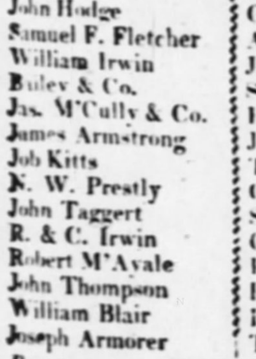
Wm. Anderson
M. Baird
Thos. Bradford
Henry Bonnet
Boggs & Wrenshall
Samuel Cochran
Joseph Davis
John D. Davis
George Faris & Co.
T. Gorman
John Greer
Robt. Grierson
David Harris
John Irwin
W. B. Irish
R. N. Konecke
John Leyburn
Samuel Laird
Thos. M'Dermott
David M'Kee
Jos. M'Cully
A. B. Phelps
Joseph Paul
S. K. Page
James Ross
Henry Stafford
Joseph Sottle
John Sewell

Wm. Graham, Jr.
Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh.
Treasurer's Office, Nov. 12, 1823—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



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Lewis Peterson.

Oct. , 11824—tf.

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT,
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds. LEAF TOBACCO.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,
CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Fiannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods
Ingrain & Stair Carpeting
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above.
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which done it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at
JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia
The proprietor has appointed Doctor G. DAWSON wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of the same in Pittsburgh.
P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.
November 5.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9 12, 10-14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tea plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spade and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs: GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50.000
1 "	20,000	is	20.000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
2 "	5,000	is	10.000
1 "	4 720	is	4 720
20 "	1,000	is	20.000
30 "	500	is	15.500
52 "	100	is	5.200
156 "	50	is	7.800
1248 "	20	is	24.960
10608 "	10	is	106.080
12.120 Prizes.			
22,100 Blanks.			$373 760

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.
November 5, 1824.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.
NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the
WHITE THORN,
and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.
Oct. 29

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New-York papers furnish the following extracts from London papers to the evening of the 8th ult. received by the Panthea and the Crisis.

The censors would not allow the Paris journals to anounce the arrival of General La Fayette in the United States, though his departure from Havre was publicly stated in all parts of Europe. The editor of the Courier Francais having spoken to the Secretary of the Commission respecting this suppression, the latter observed, that, "General La Fayette was now dead as to this world." "Be it so," replied the editor, "there can be no objection, then, to my announcing his arrival in the other."

A letter from Madrid dated September 12, states—"Amongst the prisoners taken in the late affair at Almiera, were a citizen of the U. States of America, and two British subjects.—The American Consul interfered in favor of his countryman, and succeeded in getting his case referred to Madrid. The American Minister here demanded, that the misguided man be tried according to the law of nations; and if found guilty, there could be nothing said against justice being executed on him. The answer was immediate—a free pardon from the King, on condition that the man be sent out of the country. The two Englishmen were executed, and for precisely the same crime and measure of offence committed by the American; for they were taken in the same act, and were together at the same moment. I have not been able to learn whether any attempt was made to intercede for the unfortunate Englishmen.

It was reported that France and Spain were preparing an expedition to reduce St. Domingo—Spain acting under the claim for the Spanish part. The Morning Chronicle asserts that a great quantity of military stores was actually shipping from Havre for this object. The Courier has the following article on the subject.

"We gave on Tuesday, the particulars of an expedition which was said to have sailed from Breast, four or five weeks ago, for the purpose of recovering possession of St. Domingo. We did not then believe a word of it. We have since received, from various quarters, information connected with this intelligence, which leaves no doubt upon our minds as to the fact of troops having been despatched about that time.

A portion of this information we subjoin, as contained in the following private letter, writen, we are assured, by a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has access to Ministerial communications. We give it, however, without any other pledge of its accuracy. The writer speaks of a communication having been made to our Cabinet of the alleged object of the expedition, and that we, recognizing the right which every country has to recover the possession of her revolted colonies if it can, interposed no obstacle. This is not the case. The only communication, we believe, was to apprize his Majesty's Government of the sailing of a fleet to relieve the French garrisons in the West Indies.

The following is the letter:—

"Soon after the dismissal of the Haytien Commissioners, orders were given by the French Government to prepare an expedition against the island. Four thousand men, forming part of it, were ordered to Brest, and there embarked on *the 28th August.*—The expedition then set sail to join Adm. Duperre off Martinique, where an additional number of troops, collected for several months past, were to be taken on board, and the whole to proceed to St. Domingo. On arriving off the island, it was not intended to do any thing decisive in the first instance, which the smallness of the forces would not admit of, but to get possession of some strong places on the healthiest part of the coast, throw up additional fortifications and then enter into negotations with some of the Chiefs, many of whom are still attached to France. Should these fail, then strong reinforcements would be sent from France and hostilities commence, whilst the fleet would establish the strictest blockade before the principal ports of the island."

Another action was fought at Cape Coast, on the 11th July, between the Ashantees commanded by the King in person, and the British forces, in which the latter lost about 500 men, principally Africans. The Ashantees came down to the number of 15,000, with a determined intention to take the Castle. The battle was fought about three quarters of a mile from the shore. Parties of marines and seamen were landed from the Thetis, to aid in the contest. The loss of the British amounted to 105 killed and 400 wounded. Up to the 22d of July, nothing had been heard or seen of the enemy since the battle, although parties had been sent out in search of them.

The last Paris papers contain a new version of the reports from Corfu respecting a supposed defeat of the Turks by sea and land at Samos, on the 19th and 20th of August. It is said they landed ten thousand men who were all cut off by the Sa-moits, and that ninety-four Turkish frigates, corvettes, and other vessels, were burnt, sunk, stranded, or taken by the Greek squadron. This intelligence is now said to have been brought to Corfu by a British vessel of war, and to have been communicated to the British Minister at Florence by the Ionian Government. It appears, however, like former accounts to have had no other foundation than the action which took place about the period alluded to, with a small divison of the Turkish fleet which they succeeded in taking or destroying. According to the advices from Smyrna it seems certain that up to the 26th or 27th of Aug. no attack had been made on Samos, nor had there been any general engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleet.

We understand that the authenticity of the instructions from the Superintendant General of the Police of Spain to officers of that establishment, ordering the *extermination* of all the Constitutionalists, has been questioned, from an idea that so atrocious a document never could have been issued. We can assure our readers that it is perfectly genuine, and that we have the printed original in our possession.
Morn. Chronicle.

The Blonde frigate, sailed from the Sandwich Island on the 30th Sept. with the remains of the late King and Queen of those Islands.

The report of a Russian squadron having arrived at Majorca, was not true.

The King has published an ordinance granting pardon to all soldiers belonging to the French army who have deserted.

A letter from Seville of the 18th ult. states that the Spanish government had engaged six transports, lying at Port St. Mary's, to proceed to Terril, where 3000 troops would embark for Havana.

Letters have been received in the city from Barcelona, which state that business is much suspended, in consequence of the disturbances in Catalonia.

It is asserted in the private letters from Madrid, that on the 17th ult. Ferdinand VII. at a council of his Ministers again declared to them his fixed resolution never to acknowledge any portion of the loans made to the Cortes.

The reduction about to take place in the public expenditure of Prussia is stated at 4,000,000 of crowns, which is nearly a 12th part of the total expenditure.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Consul had been landed at Genoa from Algiers, the Dey having demanded of his government 50,000 dollars.

Rattle Snakes.—As people at a distance may not be aware of the abundance of these reptiles, in some parts of Ohio, we can give them some idea by the following *fact*, as related by Capt. *Riley*, whose book is familiar to the generality of readers.—The Captain, happening to fall in with the commissioners who were locating the Black Swamp road, the subject of surveying, &c. was naturally introduced, when he related his experience. He said, when he had been surveying in the neighborhood of his new town, he was aware that the country abounded with Rattle Snakes, and he had the precaution to bandage his legs well with woollen leggings, after the Indian fashion. Sometimes, in the extensive prairies, through which he had to run straight lines, he was obliged to keep his eye on an object half a mile or so ahead—and he had always found himself tangled about the legs in the course of his progress, with brush or rubbish, as he at first supposed but to his utter astonishment, on coming out he found *from fifty to a hundred weight of Rattle Snakes hanging to each legging!*

New-Lisbon Gazette.

Locked Jaw.—Several years ago, during conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady, the Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the Island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark that he had had many cases of the Locked Jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of him as to the particular mode of treatment in which he had been so successful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm lye made of ashes as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same was dipped repeatedly in the lye; and if a part of the body which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part affected to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm lye. In July last, Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon a scraggy pointed spike which perforated his boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture—the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation recommended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within 15 minutes the anguish was taken out; he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of lye was made for 10 succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day Capt. Gordon walked abroad.

Newport Mercury.

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Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh.
Treasurer's Office, Nov. 12, 1824—3t.

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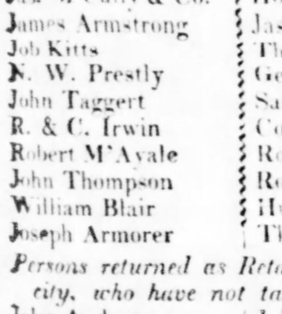

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Hearth Rugs.
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JAMES A AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia
The proprietor has appointed Doctor G. DAWSON wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.
P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.
November 5.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9 12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tea plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4720	is	4720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			$373,760
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.
November 5, 1824.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.
NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather.

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots.
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other Kinds, too numerous to mention

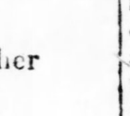
ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Belen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the
WHITE THORN,
and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of new SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.
Oct. 2—

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New-York papers furnish the following extracts from London papers to the evening of the 8th ult. received by the Panthea and the Crisis.

The censors would not allow the Paris journals to announce the arrival of General La Fayette in the United States, though his departure from Havre was publicly stated in all parts of Europe. The editor of the Courier Francais having spoken to the Secretary of the Commission respecting this suppression, the latter observed, that, "General La Fayette was now dead as to this world." "Be it so," replied the editor, "there can be no objection, then, to my announcing his arrival in the other."

A letter from Madrid dated September 12, states—"Amongst the prisoners taken in the late affair at Almiera, were a citizen of the U. States of America, and two British subjects.—The American Consul interfered in favor of his countryman, and succeeded in getting his case referred to Madrid. The American Minister here demanded, that the misguided man be tried according to the law of nations: and if found guilty, there could be nothing said against justice being executed on him. The answer was immediate—a free pardon from the King, on condition that the man be sent out of the country. The two Englishmen were executed, and for precisely the same crime and measure of offence committed by the American: for they were taken in the same act, and were together at the same moment. I have not been able to learn whether any attempt was made to intercede for the unfortunate Englishmen.

It was reported that France and Spain were preparing an expedition to reduce St. Domingo—Spain acting under the claim for the Spanish part. The Morning Chronicle asserts that a great quantity of military stores was actually shipping from Havre for this object. The Courier has the following article on the subject.

"We gave on Tuesday, the particulars of an expedition which was said to have sailed from Brest, four or five weeks ago, for the purpose of recovering possession of St. Domingo. We did not then believe a word of it. We have since received, from various quarters, information connected with this intelligence, which leaves no doubt upon our minds as to the fact of troops having been despatched about that time.

A portion of this information we subjoin, as contained in the following private letter, writen, we are assured, by a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has access to Ministerial communications. We give it, however, without any other pledge of its accuracy. The writer speaks of a communication having been made to our Cabinet of the alleged object of the expedition, and that we, recognizing the right which every country has to recover the possession of her revolted colonies if it can, interposed no obstacle. This is not the case. The only communication, we believe, was to apprize his Majesty's Government of the sailing of a fleet to relieve the French garrisons in the West Indies.

The following is the letter:—

"Soon after the dismissal of the Haytien Commissioners, orders were given by the French Government to prepare an expedition against the island. Four thousand men, forming part of it, were ordered to Brest, and there embarked on *the 28th August.*—The expedition then set sail to join Adm. Duperre off Martinique, where an additional number of troops, collected for several months past, were to be taken on board, and the whole to proceed to St. Domingo. On arriving off the island, it was not intended to do any thing decisive in the first instance, which the smallness of the forces would not admit of, but to get possession of some strong places on the healthiest part of the coast, throw up additional fortifications and then enter into negotations with some of the Chiefs, many of whom are still attached to France. Should these fail, then strong reinforcements would be sent from France and hostilities commence, whilst the fleet would establish the strictest blockade before the principal ports of the island."

Another action was fought at Cape Coast, on the 11th July, between the Ashantees commanded by the King in person, and the British forces, in which the latter lost about 500 men, principally Africans. The Ashantees came down to the number of 15,000, with a determined intention to take the Castle. The battle was fought about three quarters of a mile from the shore. Parties of marines and seamen were landed from the Thetis, to aid in the contest. The loss of the British amounted to 105 killed and 200 wounded. Up to the 22d of July, nothing had been heard or seen of the enemy since the battle, although parties had been sent out in search of them.

The last Paris papers contain a new version of the reports from Corfu respecting a supposed defeat of the Turks by sea and land at Samos, on the 19th and 20th of August. It is said they landed ten thousand men who were all cut off by the Samoits, and that ninety-four Turkish frigates, corvettes, and other vessels, were burnt, sunk, stranded, or taken by the Greek squadron. This intelligence is now said to have been brought to Corfu by a British vessel of war, and to have been communicated to the British Minister at Florence by the Ionian Government. It appears, however, like former accounts to have had no other foundation than the action which took place about the period alluded to, with a small divison of the Turkish fleet which they succeeded in taking or destroying. According to the advices from Smyrna it seems certain that up to the 26th or 27th of Aug. no attack had been made on Samos, nor had there been any general engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleet.

We understand that the authenticity of the instructions from the Superintendant General of the Police of Spain to officers of that establishment, ordering the *extermination* of all the Constitutionalists, has been questioned, from an idea that so atrocious a document never could have been issued. We can assure our readers that it is perfectly genuine, and that we have the printed original in our possession.
Morn. Chronicle.

The Blonde frigate, sailed from the Sandwich Island on the 30th Sept. with the remains of the late King and Queen of those Islands.

The report of a Russian squadron having arrived at Majorca, was not true.

The King has published an ordinance granting pardon to all soldiers belonging to the French army who have deserted.

A letter from Seville of the 18th ult. states that the Spanish government had engaged six transports, lying at Port St. Mary's, to proceed to Terril, where 3000 troops would embark for Havana.

Letters have been received in the city from Barcelona, which state that business is much suspended, in consequence of the disturbances in Catalonia.

It is asserted in the private letters from Madrid, that on the 17th ult. Ferdinand VII. at a council of his Ministers again declared to them his fixed resolution never to acknowledge any portion of the loans made to the Cortes.

The reduction about to take place in the public expenditure of Prussia is stated at 4,000,000 of crowns, which is nearly a 12th part of the total expenditure.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Consul had been landed at Genoa from Algiers, the Dey having demanded of his government 30,000 dollars.

Rattle Snakes.—As people at a distance may not be aware of the abundance of these reptiles, in some parts of Ohio, we can give them some idea by the following *fact*, as related by Capt. *Riley*, whose book is familiar to the generality of readers.—The Captain, happening to fall in with the commissioners who were locating the Black Swamp road, the subject of surveying, &c. was naturally introduced, when he related his experience. He said, when he had been surveying in the neighborhood of his new town, he was aware that the country abounded with Rattle Snakes, and he had the precaution to bandage his legs well with woollen leggings, after the Indian fashion. Sometimes, in the extensive prairies, through which he had to run straight lines, he was obliged to keep his eye on an object half a mile or so ahead—and he had always found himself tangled about the legs in the course of his progress, with brush or rubbish, as he at first supposed but to his utter astonishment, on coming out he found *from fifty to a hundred weight of Rattle Snakes hanging to each legging!*
New-Lisbon Gazette.

Locked Jaw.—Several years ago, during conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady, the Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the Island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark that he had had many cases of the Locked Jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of him as to the particular mode of treatment in which he had been so successful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm lye made of ashes as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same was dipped repeatedly in the lye; and if a part of the body which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part affected to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm lye. In July last, Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon a scraggy pointed spike which perforated his boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture—the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation recommended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within 15 minutes the anguish was taken out; he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of lye was made for 10 succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day Capt. Gordon walked abroad.
Newport Mercury.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1824.

FIRE! A fire broke out on Monday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the extensive Foundry at the lower end of Penn-Street, in the occupancy of Messieurs Arthurs and Warden, and owned by Mr. Croghan. The buildings being frame were soon consumed by the devouring element. The amount of loss to the occupants, is estimated at 1000 or 1500 dollars. By this unfortunate accident we learn that a considerable number of workmen will be thrown out of employment. *Recorder.*

Communicated for the Gazette.—It gave many of our citizens much pleasure, to witness the operation of the Hose, at the late fire. By their means, a constant supply of water was furnished to the Allegheny Engine, by the Neptune Engine, which latter was stationed at the river, 600 feet from the former. The height which the water was forced by the engine at the river, must have been 40 feet. It is hoped, that the citizens will afford liberal assistance to so important an auxiliary to our means of protection against fire. The company is small as yet, and its apparatus incomplete.

Bank Election.---On the 13th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the ensuing year.

John Darragh	John M. Snowden
John M'Donald	Peter Mowry
William Hays	James Brown
Michael Allen	John M'Kee
James Adams	George Wallace
John Caldwell	Abishai Way.
Harmar Denny	

And, at a meeting of the Directors, on Monday last, *John Darragh*, Esq. was re-elected President.

George Brown. It may be recollected that we published a statement of several persons' having been apprehended at York, in this state, early in September, for the supposed murder of George Brown, a drover, of Westmoreland county. A letter from St. Louis, received at Greensburgh, states, that on the 25th of September, Brown was alive and well, on board a boat, at that place.

James Hudson, connected with Harper, Sawyer and son, and Bridges and son, in murdering *Logan* and several other Indians, has been tried by the court of Madison county, Indiana, who found him guilty, and sentenced him to be executed on the 6th of December. The Sawyers and Bridges are to be tried at the next term.

A fire which broke out in a room in New-York, occupied by the Hon. Edwd. Livingston, of New-Orleans, destroyed the MS. copy of a Digest of the Laws of Louisiana, which that gentleman had just completed.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Character of Cooper, the American Novelist.

We have long fixed our eyes on America as the refuge and conservatory of all those principles and institutions which are truly valuable, and which, under the name of liberty, comprehend the right of free and fair exertion of all the faculties and powers of man, the absence of all fettering restrictions on industry and talent, equal privileges of thought and action to all, and protection in the fullest extent to property of every description. Believing that all this is substantially realized in the United States, we cannot avoid taking a deep interest in every thing which tends to generate a binding national spirit in their citizens, and to awaken in them a well-grounded pride in their own feats, as well as in their own institutions. And this is manifestly one of the objects nearest to the heart of our author. Washington Irving, it must be allowed, has written what will please every where; but failing to perceive or appreciate the high destinies of his country, he has flattered the prejudices of Europe; while Cooper, in the Spy and the Pilot, on grounds equally patriotic and magnanimous, has been rousing the just pride and best energies of America. In his former work, he recorded some of her glories by land; in the present, he has characterised that skill and resolution from which her future glories are to be derived at sea. Smollet had been at sea; but Cooper is body and spirit a sailor. The ocean is truly his element, the deck his home. He confers reality on all his descriptions. We hear the roar of the waves; the plash of the oars; the hoarse language of the seamen. We see the waters; the ships; the manning of the yards; the heaving of the lead; the very cordage of the vessels. Every movement, from that of the tacking of the frigate to the launching of the whale boat, is visible to our eyes, and we actually take part in the proceedings and conversations of the crew. They are all, heart and soul, devoted to their profession and their country. Every thing is done nautically. The descriptions of the vessels; of their various manœuvres; of the sunrise in the German ocean; of, we might say, every sea scene in the novel, are excellent; but the piloting of the frigate through the breakers and shoals at moonlight; the wrecking of the Ariel; the fierce sea fights, and, above all, perhaps, the last hours of the gun-captain and cockswain, Long Tom, and the death of the sailing-master Boltrope, are given with a truth and force, and generate such a breathless interest, that De Foe himself is, in some respects, thrown at a distance by our author. Yet nothing is overwrought. Instead of obvious straining, an air of rough freedom, sometimes approaching, but never, we think, amounting to coarseness, is thrown over the whole; but under all this apparent ease, a responsibility may be traced so deep, as if the honor of an infant republic, in her first struggles with the gigantic and confident power of old empire, depended on the exertions of every individual. The bravery and skill of England, however, are not under-rated; and superiority in the Americans is ascribed to fortune, and their sense of the cause in which they are engaged. The characters, generally speaking, are admirably brought out. Those of Long Tom and Boltrope are unrivalled. Barnstable, in his attachment to the Ariel and her crew in particular, is also excellent; and in Griffith, and perhaps still more in the mysterious Pilot, Paul Jones, the author displays great skill and power. There is, indeed, genuine talent throughout; and although a fastidious taste may find some things to carp at, the reader who cannot relish these volumes is either the slave of authority, or wants the qualities which enable others to appreciate what, under the impulse of genius, is perceived by an unsophisticated head, and poured out from an open, manly, and generous heart.

A woman was burned to death a few days since in Albany, in consequence of having fallen into the fire when in a state of intoxication.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

From Doddridge's Notes.

As connected with the history of the Indian wars of the western country, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of the term "Indian Summer."

This expression, like many others, has continued in general use, notwithstanding its original import has been forgotten.—A backwoodsman, seldom hears this expression, without feeling a chill of horror, because it brings to his mind the painful recollection of its original application.—Such is the force of the faculty of association in human nature.

The reader must here be reminded, that, during the long continued Indian wars, sustained by the first settlers of the western country, they enjoyed no peace excepting in the winter season, when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements. The onset of winter was therefore hailed as a jubilee, by the early inhabitants of the country, who throughout the spring, and the early part of the fall, had been cooped up in their little uncomfortable forts, and subjected to all distresses of the Indian war.

At the approach of winter, therefore, all the farmers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to their cabins on their farms, with the joyful feelings of a tenant of a prison, on recovering his release from confinement. All was bustle, and hilarity, in preparing for winter, by gathering in the corn, digging potatoes, fattening hogs, and repairing the cabins. To our forefathers, the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring, and the flowers of May.

It however, sometimes happened, that after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm, the smoky time commenced, and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare.—The melting snow saddened every countenance, and the genial warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The apprehension of another visit from the Indians, and of being driven back to the detested fort, was painful in the highest degree and the distressing apprehension was frequently realized.

From the Cambria Gazette.

CANAL.

Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in this place, dated November 6th, 1824.

"The Commissioners have now nearly completed their survey of the mountain and country adjacent, from the Forks of Frankstown Branch, near Frankstown, to the south Fork of the Little Conemaugh.—The result of which has been to ascertain that by a Tunnel of less than four miles from the Level of Lilley's Mill to a point in the Gap, a short distance above Jone's Toll-gate, a communication of the eastern and western waters can be effected with a supply of water exceeding 40 cubic feet per second at the lowest time of water, sufficient to fill a Lock 80 by 15 feet and 8 feet deep every four minutes and at that rate would pass 9000 Tons in 24 hours: you will perhaps more readily conceive of the quantity of water when I tell you that the whole creek which runs down Blair's Gap is less than the 13th of the whole supply.

The Commissioners have been indefatigable in their researches and have left nothing to conjecture or supposition. Beside three different levels run across the mountain, they have run a level on the east side round to all the streams north of Blair's Gap as far as Burgoon's Gap Creek; and from the head of the Laurel Swamp on the turnpike road to the south Fork of Conemaugh, all of which streams can easily be brought in.

In addition to the supply of water above mentioned, the whole of the Laurel Swamp three miles long and from a quarter to half a mile wide, can be made into reservoirs all situate above the summit level.

The Tunnel may readily be shortened to less than three miles and a half with very little diminution of the supply of water; but this would be a question for practical Engineers to determine whether the longer Tunnel ought not to be preferred, as it would save 60 feet of Lockage on each side of the mountain, which at $1000 per foot would cost $120,000 the sum considered sufficient to dig and finish one mile of Tunnel.

The proposed Tunnel would pass about 150 feet below the summit of the mountain, saving all the Lockage from thence to the level of the country on the western side and the larger portion of that on the eastern side. It is understood the Commissioners will finish the examination of the mountain section of the canal on Monday, and on Tuesday will proceed with their surveyors levelers &c. down the Frankstown Branch, and if the weather permits continue their level to Harrisburgh, where they will close their examination for this season."

From the Trenton Emporium.

AUTUMN.

The country around begins to assume the appearance of autumn—vegetation is slowly withering—the forests are diversified with green and red and yellow leaves—the farmers are all busily preparing for the winter—the frosts nip closely, and the mornings and evenings are cold and chilling—well, as winter approaches, to the farmer we wish a prime stock of beef, pork and cider—to the citizen, luck in business, if he has any, and a pocket full of money, if has none—with plenty of wood, clean chimnies, and escapes from all "accidents by fire"—to all people we wish health and happiness—long life—good cheer—and a good *newspaper*.—What want ye more?

Mr. Jefferson having been toasted at the dinner given to General La Fayette in the Rotunda of the University of Virginia, he made the following affecting and eloquent remarks: *Eastern paper.*

"I will avail myself of this occasion, my beloved neighbors and friends, to thank you for the kindness which now, and at all times, I have received at your hands. Born and bred among your fathers, led by their partialities into the line of public life, I labored in fellowship with them through that arduous struggle, which freeing us from foreign bondage, established us in the rights of self government: rights which have blessed ourselves, and will bless in their sequence, all the nations of the earth. In this contest, all did our utmost; and, as none could do more, none had pretensions to superior merit.

I joy, my friends, in our joy, inspired by the visit of this our ancient and distinguished leader and benefactor. His deeds in the war of independence you have heard and read. They are known to you, and embalmed in your memories, and in the pages of faithful history. His deeds in the peace which followed that war are perhaps not known to you; but I can attest them. When I was stationed in his country, for the purpose of cementing its friendship with ours, and of advancing our mutual interests, this friend of both was my most powerful auxiliary and advocate. He made our case his own, as in truth it was that of his native country also. His influence and connexions there were great. All doors and all departments were open to him at all times; to me, only formally at appointed times. In truth, I only held the nail; he drove it. Honor him, then, as your benefactor in peace, as well as in war.

My friends, I am old, long in the disuse of making speeches, and without voice to utter them. In this feeble state, the exhausted powers of life leave little within my competence for your service. If, with the aid of my younger and abler coadjutors, I can still contribute any thing to advance the institution, within whose walls we are now mingling manifestations to this our guest, it will be, as it ever has been, cheerfully and zealously bestowed. And could I live to see it once enjoy the patronage and cherishment of our public authorities with undivided voice, I should die without a doubt, of the future fortunes of my native state, and in the consoling contemplation of the happy influence of this institution on its character, its virtue, its prosperity and safety.

To those effusions for the cradle and land of my birth, I add, for your nation at large, the aspiration of a heart warm with the love of country, whose invocations to Heaven for its indissoluble union will be fervent and unremitting while the pulse of life continues to beat; and when that ceases, it will expire in prayers for the eternal duration of its freedom and prosperity."

From the Norfolk Beacon, Nov. 11.

LATE NEWS FROM THE PIRATES.

By the Schooner Princess Anne, Captain Banks, which arrived here yesterday, in 9 days from Havana, we have a confirmation of the report published in yesterday's Beacon, of the capture of a piratical schr. by the U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Comdt. Skinner. Captain Banks states that the capture was made on the 25th ult. and the pirates succeeded in escaping to the shore, but he is not in possession of any further particulars.

Captain Banks further informs, that several piracies had recently been committed on the Coast of Cuba, one of which was the brig Laura Ann, of N. York, from Monte Video, with a cargo of jerked beef, captured on the 21st ult. off Port Escondido. After hanging the Captain and two mates, and *murdering* the remainder of the crew (except one man who concealed himself below,) they set fire to the vessel.—The unhappy man who saved himself from personal violence, left the vessel while enveloped in flames, and swam to the shore. About the same time, those monsters captured a brig, said to be the Morning Star, of New York, and a schooner, name not ascertained, and *murdered the crew*. A brig reported to be the Swiftsure of N. York, bound to Havana, had also fallen into the hands of the pirates; she was captured by them off Point Yeacos. These piracies are said to have been committed by open boats, carrying sixteen men, with small arms. The Colombian schr. La Zulma, fell in with four of these freebooters to the windward of Point Yeacos, two of them escaped in the chase. The other two ran into a Bay in shoal water, whither they were pursued by the boats of La Zulma and captured—one of them sunk. 15 of the pirates were ascertained to have been killed. La Zulma lost 5 of her men in this encounter.

A French ship from Bordeaux bound to Havana, had been captured by a Colombian Schooner, under the suspicion of having Spanish property on board.

Captain Banks understood at Havana, that part of a quarter deck of a vessel supposed to be that of the late U. S. schooner Wild Cat, had been discovered drifting down the Florida coast. This vessel, temporarily under the command of Lieut. Booth, (Lt. Com. Legare having been left sick at that port) sailed from Havana 1st September, with stores for Key West, since which nothing had been heard of her.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, Oct. 30, 1824.

"I am sorry to say that the Pirates have again appeared on this side of Cuba. The Laura Ann, of N. York, last from Montevideo, with jerked beef, has been taken, and all hands, except one, HUNG—the vessel burnt between this and Matanzas; the person who escaped, says a brig and schooner were also taken—*the people all murdered*. If piracy is to be suppressed, measures must be taken, more efficient than any yet adopted by our government."

From the National Journal, November 15.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

United States schooner Porpoise,
Mantanzas, October, 24, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that after leaving the convoy from Havanna, I stretched in for this port, where I anchored on the evening of the 18th. On inquiry, I was informed, no piracies had been recently committed in this vicinity. I, however, determined to despatch the boats secretly from the harbor, and examine the adjacent Bays and inlets. On the night of the 19th, I placed them under command of lieutenant Hunter and acting lieutenant Johnson, with orders to examine about Point Yeacos, Sewappa Bay, and Camnioca, places long notorious as a retreat for pirates. On the evening of the 22d lieutenant Hunter returned with a piratical schooner of one carriage gun, one new American cutter, and two other boats; one having three men on board, he captured in Sewappa bay; every appearance justified the suspicion of piracy.—The persons informed lieutenant Hunter their vessel had been taken by armed men; the boat they were given in exchange, with a promise of returning in a few days and restoring their vessel. The next day, off Camnioca, lieutenant Hunter discovered a suspicious schooner standing to sea, in chase of a vessel in sight—on his approach the schooner hoked, and made for the shore, closely pursued by the boats. The crew abandoned the vessel; and fled into the wood, where they were sought for in vain. She proved to be a pirate, mounting one gun and small arms. From the number of nautical instruments trunks of clothing, rigging and sails, with three sets of American colors found on board, she must have robbed several vessels; from stains of blood on the clothes and other articles on board, I fear the unfortunate persons to whom they belonged must have been murdered. No papers were discovered which could lead to the name of the vessel or vessels captured; several articles of clothing were marked "captain Shaw;" a number with the initials "A. S." A bag on board was lettered "Brig Morning Star's Letter Bag;" one waistcoat containing in the pocket a printed card, "Mrs. M Loris' boarding house, Charleston, S. C" and appeared to have been newly printed. A Medicine chest on board was put up in New-York. I have delivered the prisoners to the governor of Mantanzas, and shall furnish him with all the testimony in my power which can throw light on their character.—The schooner I sent out last night under the command of acting lieutenant Browne, in hopes of decoying some of her former comrades. I sail with convoy to-morrow, and after joining the prize at sea, shall proceed to Thompson's Island for supplies, and return to the protection of commerce on this coast. I trust, sir, should the prize be sufficiently fortunate to meet with piracies, I shall have the pleasure to give a satisfactory account of them.

I do myself the honor to enclose the correspondence relative to the capture of the vessels and prisoners.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servent, CH: W. SKINNER.

To the Hon, Samuel L. Southard,
Secretary of the Navy.

Law Intelligence.

From the Reading Chronicle, Nov. 5.

The following opinion relative to special bail, was delivered by his honor Judge *Porter*, on Monday last. We publish it by request, for the information of Justices of the Peace, whom we recommend to preserve the paper containing it.

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES.

Adam Kiefer vs. *Thomas Smith* and *Andw. Smith*, special bail for Adam Cresh. } Citation to Justice *John Wanner*, who returned the proceedings into the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The defendant became special bail of Adam Cresh, to obtain for him a stay of execution for nine months. A scirefacias issued after the expiration of nine months, without an execution having been previously issued against the original defendant.

Is this procedure lawful or not? The bail was taken in pursuance of the 9th section of the 100 dollar act, which is in these words:—"That in all cases where the defendant is a freeholder, or enters special bail to the action, and the judgment rendered shall be above five dollars and thirty-three cents, and not exceeding twenty dollars, there shall be a stay of execution for three months; and where the judgment shall be above twenty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, there shall be a stay of six months; and where the judgment shall be above sixty dollars and not exceeding one hundred, there shall be a stay of execution for nine months."——5th Pa. laws, 166.

Here it must be observed, that regularly, according to the common law, after judgment no bail is to be taken: for the plaintiff having ascertained his right and proved his demand, the defendant must pay the condemnation money; for which purpose a writ of execution issues, to which the sheriff or other officer can take no bail. There are exceptions to this general rule; for instance, if one in execution brings an attaint, he may have a writ to the justices, commanding them to let him to mainprize, if an audita querela is founded upon a release or record, the plaintiff may be bailed. A debtor, resident for six months, arrested in execution may give bond to appear at the next court of Common Pleas to take the benefit of the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania. The legislature have thought proper to grant the indulgence contained in this ninth section of the act. It gives the debtor a reasonable time to obtain the money for his creditor without having his property sold by execution. If the scire facias is not grounded upon an execution, the bail will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking out a bail piece, and of surrendering his principal to jail, when he had goods and chattels sufficient to pay the debt and costs. This would be contrary to the spirit of our laws. Provided nevertheless, that no writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, shall issue in any case where any defendant or defendants may have real or personal estate, to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, or if the whole cannot be satisfied, then only for the residue thereof.—4th Pa. laws, 477.

Adam Cresh had no real estate, when the stay of execution expired. The usual execution might have issued. The first command to the constable is to levy the debt, interest and cost on the goods and chattels of the defendant; and for want of distress, the second command is, to take the body of the defendant into custody and him convey to the common jail of the county. If such execution had issued, possibly goods and chattels might have been found to satisfy the whole claim, if a deficiency, or no goods and chattels, then the body might have been taken. The constable might frequently produce the most happy result for all parties concerned, by giving notice of the execution to the bail. The surety would exert himself to have the demand paid, or get the defendant taken when nothing could be squeezed out of him. This would be treating the bail fairly, instead of springing a trap upon [illegible] suing, in the first instance, a [illegible] returnable in a few days, and [illegible] with the debt, interest and cost. [illegible] practice will deter persons from [illegible] ing bail, and the section with all [illegible] tary effects will be a dead letter [illegible] those destitute of real estate. [illegible] to a wise legislature, it will not [illegible] such a construction. It speaks [illegible] of a stay of execution, and it must [illegible] tended by necessary implication, [illegible] execution should issue; and a writ [illegible] directed. A knowledge of the [illegible] ing laws of the commonwealth is [illegible] ly necessary to comprehend an act [illegible] sembly. The precise meaning of [illegible] expressions is ascertained by it. [illegible] books tell us, when a defendant [illegible] ted to special bail by the court, [illegible] action is brought, his sureties or [illegible] lated, that the defendant shall [illegible] condemned in the action, satisfy [illegible] tiff his debt and cost; or else, that [illegible] surrender himself a prisoner, or [illegible] that he does neither, that they [illegible] will pay for him what the plaintiff re[illegible] Therefore, after the plaintiff has [illegible] ed judgment in his action, he must [illegible] ever he proceeds against the bail, [illegible] satisfaction from the defendant. [illegible] plaintiff proceeds by fieri facias, he [illegible] at a satisfaction by a seizure of the [illegible] dant's property, and by taking out [illegible] writ of execution, he cannot fix the [illegible] but if he would look to the bail to [illegible] him satisfaction his execution must [illegible] a capias ad satisfaciendum against the principal, and that is the only writ which [illegible] effect to fix the bail, as it amounts [illegible] demand on him to surrender himself [illegible] oner, which if not done by the [illegible] whereof, or if he is not surrendered by [illegible] in discharge of themselves, it is presumed [illegible] that the bail are ready to pay the debt [illegible] damages recovered. If the plaintiff, therefore, would ever resort to the bail, [illegible] execution must be by capias ad satisfaciendum against the principal: for the [illegible] shews that he would have the body [illegible] satisfaction is made him, which writ of capias must be returned by the sheriff with [illegible] non est inventus, for the bail are [illegible] only on failure of their principal. When [illegible] the recognizance is forfeited by the defendant not being surrendered by his bail, [illegible] surrendering himself to prison, the plaintiff may either bring his action of debt [illegible] the recognizance, or proceed by scire facias, by which the sheriff is commanded [illegible] make known to them the judgment recovered, and the force and effect of the recognizance entered into, that the defendant has not surrendered himself to the prison of the county; and therefore, why they appear in court and shew cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them, for his debt and damages recovered, and on such writ, if they shew sufficient cause, or the defendant does surrender himself on the day of the return or of shewing cause, (for afterwards it is insufficient) the plaintiff may have judgment against the bail, and take out a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, or other process of execution against them.—While the ninth section speaks of entering special bail to the action, the former legal consequences follow from such an entry, unless the legislature have ordered otherwise by express orders. The ninth section has not altered the law in this particular.—Error lies by the bail; for that judgment was entered against him upon a scire facias, when the capias was warded against him. And it was held, that the writ of error will lie in this case for the bail: and the judgment on the scire facias was reversed—Croswell vs. Zabeth, 7 S. & R. 533—We are aware that the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county have decided on the 30th of March, 1815, in the case of Grant against Draper, that a special bail of Draper, that after the expiration of the term for which bail has been entered for the stay of execution, the magistrate has a right by law to issue a scire facias against bail, without previously suing an execution against the body of the defendant. Many justices have acted in accordance with this decision—others have very properly issued an execution upon the scire facias. The act passed 29th March, 1810.—The point now before us has not yet been determined by the supreme court of this state. The course recommended by this court will be most safe in case of revision, and in our opinion according to the true intent and meaning of the section. Our judgment in this case is certiorari cannot be revised, but in another it might be by writ of error.

Let the judgment in the scire facias be reversed, and each party pay his own costs.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Females not required to give bail on Habeas Corpus.

During the present term of the Court of Habeas Corpus issued to the jailor of the county of Chester, to bring up the body of a female then in jail. The jailer returned that she stood committed by virtue of a bail-peice, on which she had been rendered by her special bail in a suit founded on a debt contracted after the passing of the act of 29th February, 1819, which exempts females from arrest or imprisonment for debt. On this state of facts the question arose, whether she was entitled to be discharged.

The question was argued by Mr. Chorpenning for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davis for the defendant, after argument, his honor, Judge Franklin delivered the opinion of the Court—Judge Dale dissenting.

"A majority of the Court are of opinion that the principle which ought to govern the decision of this case, has been established in Carpenter vs. the Farmers' Delaware Insurance Company. [2 Binney, 394.] By the act of 29th March, 1809, an appeal was allowed to a defendant from the award of arbitrators, on his entering into a recognizance. It could not have been the intent of the law, says the chief justice, that they should enter into an obligation, to the end of doing a thing which was impossible to be performed. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that they should be exempt from such obligation.

The act of 8th February, 1819, declares that no male shall be arrested or imprisoned by

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1824.

FIRE! A fire broke out on Monday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the extensive Foundry at the lower end of Penn-Street, in the occupancy of Messieurs Arthurs and Warden, and owned by Mr. Croghan. The buildings being frame were soon consumed by the devouring element. The amount of loss to the occupants, is estimated at 1000 or 1500 dollars. By this unfortunate accident we learn that a considerable number of workmen will be thrown out of employment. *Recorder.*

Communicated for the Gazette.—It gave many of our citizens much pleasure, to witness the operation of the Hose, at the late fire. By their means, a constant supply of water was furnished to the Allegheny Engine, by the Neptune Engine, which latter was stationed at the river, 600 feet from the former. The height which the water was forced by the engine at the river, must have been 40 feet. It is hoped, that the citizens will afford liberal assistance to so important an auxiliary to our means of protection against fire. The company is small as yet, and its apparatus incomplete.

Bank Election.---On the 13th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the ensuing year.

John Darragh	John M. Snowden
John M'Donald	Peter Mowry
William Hays	James Brown
Michael Allen	John M'Kee
James Adams	George Wallace
John Caldwell	Abishai Way.
Harmar Denny	

And, at a meeting of the Directors, on Monday last, *John Darragh*, Esq. was re-elected President.

George Brown. It may be recollected that we published a statement of several persons' having been apprehended at York, in this state, early in September, for the supposed murder of George Brown, a drover, of Westmoreland county. A letter from St. Louis, received at Greensburgh, states, that on the 25th of September, Brown was alive and well, on board a boat, at that place.

James Hudson, connected with Harper, Sawyer and son, and Bridges and son, in murdering *Logan* and several other Indians, has been tried by the court of Madison county, Indiana, who found him guilty, and sentenced him to be executed on the 6th of December. The Sawyers and Bridges are to be tried at the next term.

A fire which broke out in a room in New-York, occupied by the Hon. Edwd. Livingston, of New-Orleans, destroyed the MS. copy of a Digest of the Laws of Louisiana, which that gentleman had just completed.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Character of Cooper, the American Novelist.

We have long fixed our eyes on America as the refuge and conservatory of all those principles and institutions which are truly valuable, and which, under the name of liberty, comprehend the right of free and fair exertion of all the faculties and powers of man, the absence of all fettering restrictions on industry and talent, equal privileges of thought and action to all, and protection in the fullest extent to property of every description. Believing that all this is substantially realized in the United States, we cannot avoid taking a deep interest in every thing which tends to generate a binding national spirit in their citizens, and to awaken in them a well-grounded pride in their own feats, as well as in their own institutions. And this is manifestly one of the objects nearest to the heart of our author. Washington Irving, it must be allowed, has written what will please everywhere; but failing to perceive or appreciate the high destinies of his country, he has flattered the prejudices of Europe; while Cooper, in the Spy and the Pilot, on grounds equally patriotic and magnanimous, has been rousing the just pride and best energies of America. In his former work, he recorded some of her glories by land; in the present, he has characterised that skill and resolution from which her future glories are to be derived at sea. Smollet had been at sea; but Cooper is body and spirit a sailor. The ocean is truly his element, the deck his home. He confers reality on all his descriptions. We hear the roar of the waves; the plash of the oars; the hoarse language of the seamen. We see the waters; the ships; the manning of the yards; the heaving of the lead; the very cordage of the vessels. Every movement, from that of the tacking of the frigate to the launching of the whale boat, is visible to our eyes, and we actually take part in the proceedings and conversations of the crew. They are all, heart and soul, devoted to their profession and their country. Every thing is done nautically. The descriptions of the vessels; of their various manœuvres; of the sunrise in the German ocean; of, we might say, every sea scene in the novel, are excellent; but the piloting of the frigate through the breakers and shoals at moonlight; the wrecking of the Ariel; the fierce sea fights, and, above all, perhaps, the last hours of the gun-captain and cockswain, Long Tom, and the death of the sailing-master Boltrope, are given with a truth and force, and generate such a breathless interest, that De Foe himself is, in some respects, thrown at a distance by our author. Yet nothing is overwrought. Instead of obvious straining, an air of rough freedom, sometimes approaching, but never, we think, amounting to coarseness, is thrown over the whole; but under all this apparent ease, a responsibility may be traced so deep, as if the honor of an infant republic, in her first struggles with the gigantic and confident power of old empire, depended on the exertions of every individual. The bravery and skill of England, however, are not under-rated; and superiority in the Americans is ascribed to fortune, and their sense of the cause in which they are engaged. The characters, generally speaking, are admirably brought out. Those of Long Tom and Boltrope are unrivalled. Barnstable, in his attachment to the Ariel and her crew in particular, is also excellent; and in Griffith, and perhaps still more in the mysterious Pilot, Paul Jones, the author displays great skill and power. There is, indeed, genuine talent throughout; and although a fastidious taste may find some things to carp at, the reader who cannot relish these volumes is either the slave of authority, or wants the qualities which enable others to appreciate what, under the impulse of genius, is perceived by an unsophisticated head, and poured out from an open, manly, and generous heart.

A woman was burned to death a few days since in Albany, in consequence of having fallen into the fire when in a state of intoxication.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

From Doddridge's Notes.

As connected with the history of the Indian wars of the western country, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of the term "Indian Summer."

This expression, like many others, has continued in general use, notwithstanding its original import has been forgotten.—A backwoodsman, seldom hears this expression, without feeling a chill of horror, because it brings to his mind the painful recollection of its original application.—Such is the force of the faculty of association in human nature.

The reader must here be reminded, that, during the long continued Indian wars, sustained by the first settlers of the western country, they enjoyed no peace excepting in the winter season, when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements. The onset of winter was therefore hailed as a jubilee, by the early inhabitants of the country, who throughout the spring, and the early part of the fall, had been cooped up in their little uncomfortable forts, and subjected to all distresses of the Indian war.

At the approach of winter, therefore, all the farmers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to their cabins on their farms, with the joyful feelings of a tenant of a prison, on recovering his release from confinement. All was bustle, and hilarity, in preparing for winter, by gathering in the corn, digging potatoes, fattening hogs, and repairing the cabins. To our forefathers, the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring, and the flowers of May.

It however, sometimes happened, that after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm, the smoky time commenced, and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare.—The melting snow saddened every countenance, and the genial warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The apprehension of another visit from the Indians, and of being driven back to the detested fort, was painful in the highest degree and the distressing apprehension was frequently realized.

From the Cambria Gazette.

CANAL.

Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in this place, dated November 6th, 1824.

"The Commissioners have now nearly completed their survey of the mountain and country adjacent, from the Forks of Frankstown Branch, near Frankstown, to the south Fork of the Little Conemaugh.—The result of which has been to ascertain that by a Tunnel of less than four miles from the Level of Lilley's Mill to a point in the Gap, a short distance above Jone's Toll-gate, a communication of the eastern and western waters can be effected with a supply of water exceeding 40 cubic feet per second at the lowest time of water, sufficient to fill a Lock 80 by 15 feet and 8 feet deep every four minutes and at that rate would pass 9000 Tons in 24 hours: you will perhaps more readily conceive of the quantity of water when I tell you that the whole creek which runs down Blair's Gap is less than the 13th of the whole supply.

The Commissioners have been indefatigable in their researches and have left nothing to conjecture or supposition. Beside three different levels run across the mountain, they have run a level on the east side round to all the streams north of Blair's Gap as far as Burgoon's Gap Creek: and from the head of the Laurel Swamp on the turnpike road to the south Fork of Conemaugh, all of which streams can easily be brought in.

In addition to the supply of water above mentioned, the whole of the Laurel Swamp three miles long and from a quarter to half a mile wide, can be made into reservoirs all situate above the summit level.

The Tunnel may readily be shortened to less than three miles and a half with very little diminution of the supply of water; but this would be a question for practical Engineers to determine whether the longer Tunnel ought not to be preferred, as it would save 60 feet of Lockage on each side of the mountain, which at $1000 per foot would cost $120,000 the sum considered sufficient to dig and finish one mile of Tunnel.

The proposed Tunnel would pass about 150 feet below the summit of the mountain, saving all the Lockage from thence to the level of the country on the western side and the larger portion of that on the eastern side. It is understood the Commissioners will finish the examination of the mountain section of the canal on Monday, and on Tuesday will proceed with their surveyors levelers &c. down the Frankstown Branch, and if the weather permits continue their level to Harrisburgh, where they will close their examination for this season."

From the Trenton Emporium.

AUTUMN.

The country around begins to assume the appearance of autumn—vegetation is slowly withering—the forests are diversified with green and red and yellow leaves—the farmers are all busily preparing for the winter—the frosts nip closely, and the mornings and evenings are cold and chilling—well, as winter approaches, to the farmer we wish a prime stock of beef, pork and cider—to the citizen, luck in business, if he has any, and a pocket full of money, if has none—with plenty of wood, clean chimnies, and escapes from all "accidents by fire"—to all people we wish health and happiness—long life—good cheer—and a good *newspaper*.—What want ye more?

Mr. Jefferson having been toasted at the dinner given to General La Fayette in the Rotunda of the University of Virginia, he made the following affecting and eloquent remarks: *Eastern paper.*

"I will avail myself of this occasion, my beloved neighbors and friends, to thank you for the kindness which now, and at all times, I have received at your hands. Born and bred among your fathers, led by their partialities into the line of public life, I labored in fellowship with them through that arduous struggle, which freeing us from foreign bondage, established us in the rights of self government: rights which have blessed ourselves, and will bless in their sequence, all the nations of the earth. In this contest, all did our utmost; and, as none could do more, none had pretensions to superior merit.

I joy, my friends, in our joy, inspired by the visit of this our ancient and distinguished leader and benefactor. His deeds in the war of independence you have heard and read. They are known to you, and embalmed in your memories, and in the pages of faithful history. His deeds in the peace which followed that war are perhaps not known to you; but I can attest them. When I was stationed in his country, for the purpose of cementing its friendship with ours, and of advancing our mutual interests, this friend of both was my most powerful auxiliary and advocate. He made our case his own, as in truth it was that of his native country also. His influence and connexions there were great. All doors and all departments were open to him at all times; to me, only formally at appointed times. In truth, I only held the nail; he drove it. Honor him, then, as your benefactor in peace, as well as in war.

My friends, I am old, long in the disuse of making speeches, and without voice to utter them. In this feeble state, the exhausted powers of life leave little within my competence for your service. If, with the aid of my younger and abler coadjutors, I can still contribute any thing to advance the institution, within whose walls we are now mingling manifestations to this our guest, it will be, as it ever has been, cheerfully and zealously bestowed. And could I live to see it once enjoy the patronage and cherishment of our public authorities with undivided voice, I should die without a doubt, of the future fortunes of my native state, and in the consoling contemplation of the happy influence of this institution on its character, its virtue, its prosperity and safety.

To those effusions for the cradle and land of my birth, I add, for your nation at large, the aspiration of a heart warm with the love of country, whose invocations to Heaven for its indissoluble union will be fervent and unremitting while the pulse of life continues to beat; and when that ceases, it will expire in prayers for the eternal duration of its freedom and prosperity."

From the Norfolk Beacon, Nov. 11.

LATE NEWS FROM THE PIRATES.

By the Schooner Princess Anne, Captain Banks, which arrived here yesterday, in 9 days from Havana, we have a confirmation of the report published in yesterday's Beacon, of the capture of a piratical schr. by the U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Comdt. Skinner. Captain Banks states that the capture was made on the 25th ult. and the pirates succeeded in escaping to the shore, but he is not in possession of any further particulars.

Captain Banks further informs, that several piracies had recently been committed on the Coast of Cuba, one of which was the brig Laura Ann, of N. York, from Monte Video, with a cargo of jerked beef, captured on the 21st ult. off Port Escondido. After hanging the Captain and two mates, and *murdering* the remainder of the crew (except one man who concealed himself below,) they set fire to the vessel.—The unhappy man who saved himself from personal violence, left the vessel while enveloped in flames, and swam to the shore. About the same time, those monsters captured a brig, said to be the Morning Star, of New York, and a schooner, name not ascertained, and *murdered the crew*. A brig reported to be the Swiftsure of N. York, bound to Havana, had also fallen into the hands of the pirates; she was captured by them off Point Yeacos. These piracies are said to have been committed by open boats, carrying sixteen men, with small arms. The Colombian schr. La Zulma, fell in with four of these freebooters to the windward of Point Yeacos, two of them escaped in the chase. The other two ran into a Bay in shoal water, whither they were pursued by the boats of La Zulma and captured—one of them sunk. 15 of the pirates were ascertained to have been killed. La Zulma lost 5 of her men in this encounter.

A French ship from Bordeaux bound to Havana, had been captured by a Colombian Schooner, under the suspicion of having Spanish property on board.

Captain Banks understood at Havana, that part of a quarter deck of a vessel supposed to be that of the late U. S. schooner Wild Cat, had been discovered drifting down the Florida coast. This vessel, temporarily under the command of Lieut. Booth, (Lt. Com. Legare having been left sick at that port) sailed from Havana 1st September, with stores for Key West, since which nothing had been heard of her.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, Oct. 30, 1824.

"I am sorry to say that the Pirates have again appeared on this side of Cuba. The Laura Ann, of N. York, last from Montevideo, with jerked beef, has been taken, and all hands, except one, HUNG—the vessel burnt between this and Matanzas; the person who escaped, says a brig and schooner were also taken—*the people all murdered*. If piracy is to be suppressed, measures must be taken, more efficient than any yet adopted by our government."

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I do myself the honor to enclose the correspondence relative to the capture of the vessels and prisoners.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, CH. W. SKINNER.

To the Hon, Samuel L. Southard,
Secretary of the Navy.

Law Intelligence.

From the Reading Chronicle, Nov. 5.

The following opinion relative to special bail, was delivered by his honor Judge *Porter*, on Monday last. We publish it by request, for the information of Justices of the Peace, whom we recommend to preserve the paper containing it.

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES.

Adam Kiefer vs. *Thomas Smith* and *Andw Smith*, special bail for Adam Gresh. } Citation to Justice *John Wanner*, who returned the proceedings into the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The defendant became special bail of Adam Cresh, to obtain for him a stay of execution for nine months. A scirefacias issued after the expiration of nine months, without an execution having been previously issued against the original defendant.

Is this procedure lawful or not? The bail was taken in pursuance of the 9th section of the 100 dollar act, which is in these words:—"That in all cases where the defendant is a freeholder, or enters special bail to the action, and the judgment rendered shall be above five dollars and thirty-three cents, and not exceeding twenty dollars, there shall be a stay of execution for three months; and where the judgment shall be above twenty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, there shall be a stay of six months; and where the judgment shall be above sixty dollars and not exceeding one hundred, there shall be a stay of execution for nine months."——5th Pa. laws, 166.

Here it must be observed, that regularly, according to the common law, after judgment no bail is to be taken: for the plaintiff having ascertained his right and proved his demand, the defendant must pay the condemnation money; for which purpose a writ of execution issues, to which the sheriff or other officer can take no bail. There are exceptions to this general rule; for instance, if one in execution brings an attaint, he may have a writ to the justices, commanding them to let him to mainprize, if an audita querela is founded upon a release or record, the plaintiff may be bailed. A debtor, resident for six months, arrested in execution may give bond to appear at the next court of Common Pleas to take the benefit of the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania. The legislature have thought proper to grant the indulgence contained in this ninth section of the act. It gives the debtor a reasonable time to obtain the money for his creditor without having his property sold by execution. If the scire facias is not grounded upon an execution, the bail will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking out a bail piece, and of surrendering his principal to jail, when he had goods and chattels sufficient to pay the debt and costs. This would be contrary to the spirit of our laws. Provided nevertheless, that no writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, shall issue in any case where any defendant or defendants may have real or personal estate, to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, or if the whole cannot be satisfied, then only for the residue thereof.—4th Pa. laws, 477.

Adam Cresh had no real estate, when the stay of execution expired. The usual execution might have issued. The first command to the constable is to levy the debt, interest and cost on the goods and chattels of the defendant; and for want of distress, the second command is, to take the body of the defendant into custody and him convey to the common jail of the county. If such execution had issued, possibly goods and chattels might have been found to satisfy the whole claim, if a deficiency, or no goods and chattels, then the body might have been taken. The constable might frequently produce the most happy result for all parties concerned, by giving notice of the execution to the bail. The surety would exert himself to have the demand paid, or get the defendant taken when nothing could be squeezed out of him. This would be treating the bail fairly, instead of springing a trap upon [illegible] suing, in the first instance, a [illegible] returnable in a few days, and [illegible] with the debt, interest and [illegible] practice will deter persons from [illegible] ing bail, and the section with all [illegible] tary effects will be a dead letter [illegible] those destitute of real estate. [illegible] to a wise legislature, it will not [illegible] such a construction. It speaks [illegible] of a stay of execution, and it must [illegible] tended by necessary implications [illegible] execution should issue; and a writ [illegible] directed. A knowledge of the [illegible] ing laws of the commonwealth is [illegible] ly necessary to comprehend an act [illegible] sembly. The precise meaning of [illegible] expressions is ascertained by it. [illegible] books tell us, when a defendant [illegible] ted to special bail by the court, [illegible] action is brought, his sureties or [illegible] lated, that the defendant shall [illegible] condemned in the action, satisfy [illegible] tiff his debt and cost; or else, that [illegible] surrender himself a prisoner, or [illegible] that he does neither, that they [illegible] will pay for him what the plaintiff [illegible] Therefore, after the plaintiff has [illegible] ed judgment in his action, he must [illegible] ever he proceeds against the bail, [illegible] satisfaction from the defendant. If [illegible] plaintiff proceeds by fieri facias, [illegible] at a satisfaction by a seizure of the [illegible] dant's property, and by taking out [illegible] writ of execution, he cannot fix the [illegible] but if he would look to the bail [illegible] him satisfaction his execution must [illegible] a capias ad satisfaciendum against the [illegible] cipal, and that is the only writ which [illegible] effect to fix the bail, as it amounts [illegible] demand on him to surrender himself [illegible] oner, which if not done by the [illegible] whereof, or if he is not surrendered by [illegible] in discharge of themselves, it is presumed [illegible] that the bail are ready to pay the debt [illegible] damages recovered. If the plaintiff, therefore, would ever resort to the bail, [illegible] execution must be by capias ad satisfaciendum against the principal: for this [illegible] shews that he would have the body [illegible] satisfaction is made him, which writ of [illegible] sa. must be returned by the sheriff non est inventus, for the bail are [illegible] only on failure of their principal. When [illegible] the recognizance is forfeited by the defendant not being surrendered by his bail [illegible] surrendering himself to prison, the plaintiff may either bring his action of debt [illegible] the recognizance, or proceed by scire facias, by which the sheriff is commanded [illegible] make known to them the judgment recovered, and the force and effect of the [illegible] recognizance entered into, that the defendant has not surrendered himself to [illegible] prison of the county; and therefore, that they appear in court and shew cause [illegible] why the plaintiff should not have execution against them, for his debt and damages [illegible] covered, and on such writ, if they shew [illegible] sufficient cause, or the defendant does not [illegible] surrender himself on the day of the return [illegible] or of shewing cause, (for afterwards is [illegible] sufficient) the plaintiff may have judgment against the bail, and take out a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, or other process of execution against them.—Where the ninth section speaks of entering special bail to the action, the former legal consequences follow from such an entry, unless the legislature have ordered otherwise by express orders. The ninth section has altered the law in this particular.—[illegible] by the bail; for that judgment was given against him upon a scire facias, where a capias was warded against him. And it was held, that the writ of error will lie in this case for the bail: and the judgment on the scire facias was reversed—Croswell's Zabeth. 733—We are aware that the [illegible] of common pleas of Philadelphia county decided on the 30th of March, 1815, in the case of Grant against Draper, that a special bail of Draper, that after the [illegible] ration of the term for which bail has been entered for the stay of execution, the magistrate has a right by law to issue a scire facias against bail, without previously suing an execution against the original defendant. Many justices have acted in accordance with this decision—others have very properly issued an execution before the scire facias. The act passed the 29th March, 1810.—The point now before us has not yet been determined by the supreme court of this state. The course recommended by this court will be most safe in case of revision, and in our opinion according to the true intent and meaning of the section. Our judgment in this case certiorari cannot be revised, but in any case it might be by writ of error.

Let the judgment in the scire facias be reversed, and each party pay his own costs.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Females not required to give bail on Ca. Sa.

During the present term of the Court, a Habeas Corpus issued to the jailor of the county of Chester, to bring up the body of a female then in his custody. The jailer returned that she stood committed by virtue of a bail-peice, on which she had been surrendered by her special bail in a suit instituted and contracted after the passing of the act of 29th February, 1819, which exempts females from arrest and imprisonment for debt. On this state of facts the question arose, whether she was entitled to be discharged.

The question was argued by Mr. Chambers for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davis for the defendant, after argument, his honor, Judge Franklin delivered the opinion of the Court—Judge Dale dissenting.

"A majority of the Court are of opinion, that the principle which ought to govern the decision of this case, has been established in Carpenter against the Delaware Insurance Company. [2 Binney, 495.] By the act of 29th March, 1809, an appeal was given to a defendant from the award of arbitrators, on entering into a recognizance. It could not have been the intent of the law, says the chief justice, that they should enter into an obligation, to the end of doing a thing which was impossible to be performed. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that they should be exempt from such obligation.

The act of 8th February, 1819, declares that no male shall be arrested or imprisoned by

...ur debt contracted after the passing of the act.—When he is sued, therefore, she need give no bail. If judgment be given against her by a magistrate, she may appeal; but, as she cannot be surrendered, she is regularly exempted from the necessity of entering into a recognizance. In the present case, a recognizance was required of the defendant, and she has been surrendered by her bail. She is now in prison at the suit of the plaintiff, and if we sanction this surrender, he would be allowed to do that *indirectly*, which he could not do directly. It would be a proceeding in direct violation of the act of assembly. We consider the imprisonment, therefore, as illegal, and the defendant must be discharged."

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1824

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is to convene at Harrisburgh on Tuesday week; and Congress, at Washington City, on Monday week.

☞ The approaching sessions of the national and state legislatures may be expected to be in a high degree interesting. We intend to devote a considerable portion of our paper to the detail of their proceedings. An intelligent correspondent, who will reside at Harrisburgh during the winter, has promised to keep us informed of the most remarkable "sayings and doings" there. ☜ Those who can afford it ought to take the "Harrisburgh Chronicle" and the Washington City "National Journal," during the session. These papers are conducted with great talent and industry, and well deserve the patronage of the public.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New-York. The legislature of this state has at length completed its election of electors—of these 25 are for Adams, 7 for Clay, and 4 for Crawford.

In *Delaware*, it seems to be ascertained that, of the 3 electors, one is for Adams, one for Crawford and one for Clay.

Ohio. The friends of Mr. Clay have carried their electoral ticket in Ohio. The votes were, for Clay 19,255; for Jackson 18,489; for Adams 12,280.

Indiana. Partial returns from several counties give Jackson 1420, Adams 659, and Clay 573 votes.

Illinois. Jackson ran three to one over C— in parts of eight counties heard from. Kentucky papers, however, assert that Mr. Clay has received the votes of both Illinois and Indiana.

Kentucky. There is no doubt the electors chosen are for Clay; the vote for him was nearly unanimous in many counties. In Louisville, Jackson received 743 votes, Clay 381.

The result of the whole election, as far as ascertained, and the probable result in the remaining states, the reader will find in the following table.

RETURNS—ASCERTAINED.

Electors	States.	Jackson.	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.
9	Maine	-	9	-	-
8	New-Hampshire	-	8	-	-
15	Massachusetts	-	15	-	-
4	Rhode-Island	-	4	-	-
8	Connecticut	-	8	-	-
7	Vermont	-	7	-	-
36	New-York	-	25	7	4
8	New-Jersey	8	-	-	-
28	Pennsylvania	28	-	-	-
3	Delaware	-	1	1	1
11	Maryland	7	3	-	1
24	Virginia	-	-	-	24
9	Georgia	-	-	-	9
16	Ohio	-	-	16	-
	Totals	43	80	24	39

ANTICIPATED.

14	Kentucky	-	-	14	-
11	Tennessee	11	-	-	-
5	Indiana	5	-	-	-
3	Illinois	3	-	-	-
3	Missouri	-	-	-	-
3	Mississippi	3	-	-	-
5	Louisiana	5	-	-	-
5	Alabama	5	-	-	-
15	North-Carolina	15	-	-	-
11	South-Carolina	11	-	-	-
261		105	80	41	39

The result cannot vary so far from the above estimate but that Jackson will be the highest in votes, and go into Congress the strongest candidate—Crawford, we have no doubt, will be the *lowest*, and will not even be returned to Congress as a candidate.

Jeremiah Morrow is elected Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Clinton's majority over Mr. Young, in New-York, is 17,192.

Rufus King declines a re-election to the Senate of the U. S.

Judge Rowan is elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky.

In *Georgia*, Judge Berrian and Th. W. Cobb have been elected to the U. S. Senate: the former in the room of Mr. Elliott, who declined a re-election; the latter in the place of Col. Ware, deceased.

The "era of good feelings" must, indeed, have arrived, when such decided federalists as Judges Berrian and Rowan are elected from such democratic states as Georgia and Kentucky.

George Hay, it is expected, will be elected to the Senate from Virginia.

Mr. Sullivan has disposed of the Butler Sentinel to Wm. Stewart and Joseph Buffington.

The claim of the state of Georgia to the lands of the Creek Indians is expected to come before congress, at the ensuing session.

Horrid Murder. The body of Francis Baker, of Natchez, was lately found, near Clark's mill, Fleming county, Kentucky, with his throat cut from ear to ear, several large wounds on his head, two on his shoulders, and a cut on his thumb. Isaac Desha (son of Governor Desha,) has been arrested as the murderer.

Mr. Lewis, of New-York has invented a pencil which sharpens itself, and is effectually secured from breaking in the pocket—when the lead is pushed to the end there is no further trouble until it is entirely used up. *U. S. Gaz.*

A novel Disqualification.—In Ohio the Constitution requires that the Senator shall have lived two years in the district he is chosen to represent. The counties of Delaware and Franklin, formed a district, and a gentleman living in Franklin had been elected, and served as a Senator, for the District. He moved from Franklin into Delaware, and last winter the Legislature of Ohio, so altered the districts as to leave Franklin out of the district in which the Senator then lived.—Hence the gentleman is disqualified, and cannot represent the same people that he had done a year ago—he not having resided two years in the district. It is a curious affair in politics. The gentleman did not move out of the district, but the district moved from him. *Ohio pap.*

It is commonly estimated that one half of the port wine, and *five-sixths* of the white wines consumed in London, are the produce of the home presses,—are mixtures of cape wines, British brandy, molasses, and what are called sweets. It is added, that Guernsey is one of the favorite seats of the wine adulterators. In the year 1812, it appears by the Custom House Books, that one hundred and thirty five pipes and twenty hogsheads, were the amount of the foreign wine imported into Guernsey. In the very same year, the quantity of wine brought from Guernsey and landed at the London Docks, was two thousand five hundred and forty five pipes, and one hundred and sixty-two hogsheads. *Phil. Gaz.*

A dwarf, called Major Stevens, three feet high, has made his appearance at the New-York Theatre in the character of *Tom Thumb*. He was greeted with rapturous applause.

In the ship Triton, which sailed on the 7th instant from Boston for Malta, went several gentleman who intend to offer their services to the Greeks.

The Bedford Gazette informs us, that, at Harman-Bottom, about fourteen miles from the borough of Bedford, and six from Shellsburgh, a new *Roman Catholic Settlement* has been commenced under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hayden. Mr. Riddlemoser, a gentleman of Baltimore, the founder of the settlement, offers to settlers of this religious denomination, at a low price and on easy payments, a tract of land comprising upwards of 9,000 acres. At his own expense he has erected a neat stone chapel, and parsonage house: and has, moreover, appropriated a hundred acres of land for the use of the clergyman, and a hundred more for the use of the schoolmaster. Many Catholic settlers have already arrived.

By a report of the Comptroller of New-York, it appears that the Treasury of that state has in it a surplus of $450,000, to be invested in any mode which the Legislature may designate.

The company who intend to run steam boats between Britain and India, have commenced building a vessel of 500 tons burden, and expect to have it ready for sea in the month of December next. A supply of coals has been sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, for her voyage from thence to Bengal. From every calculation that has been made, it is expected that she will perform the passage in sixty days.

A Colored Woman, mentioned in the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday last, as having left her place of service, in Germantown, in a state of derangement, was found on sunday last, dead, suspended from the top of a very lofty tree, ninety feet high, in a wood near Crubtown, Bristol township, in a state of entire nakedness. She has been taken down and decently interred. An Inquest was held over her body, the verdict was. "That she came to her death by insanity." Her name was Ann Thomas. *Phil. Gaz.*

Upwards of five and a half miles of gas pipes, are already laid in New-York, and the works are in such a state of forwardness that it is believed the lights will be ready early in the month of January. *Phil. Gaz.*

The Banks in New York have come to a determination to cross all counterfeit notes presented to them in payment or deposite; a measure rendered the more necessary by the great number of spurious bills recently put in circulation, and from the fact that the same counterfeit notes have been repeatedly presented.

Some enterprising merchants in N. York have opened a communication with the Pacific, via Chagrees River, and thence over the Isthmus to Panama, whereby goods can be conveyed to Guayaquil, Lima, &c. in about one half the usual time.

Horrid!—A shoemaker's shop was destroyed by fire in Saugus on Friday night last, and two brothers, by the name of Batts, owners of the shop were burned to death.

Melancholy Accident.—Andrew Emminger, a promising young son af Mr. Michael Emminger of Donegal township, was kicked by a horse, which he survived a few weeks, and ended his mortal career on Tuesday the 16th inst. The deceased was about 14 years of age. *Butler Repos.*

Court Martial.—A general court martial will be shortly held at the navy yard, Brooklyn, for the trial of lieutenant Weaver, and several other officers of the navy. The court will consist of commodore Bainbridge, who arrived here on Saturday, and captains Jones, Warington, Woolsey, Crane, Henley, Elliot, Read, Chauncey, Hoffman and Finch. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

INDIAN DISPUTES.

Not long since, it was reported that a war party, composed of Ottawas and Pottawatamies, were assembling in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, for the purpose of avenging themselves on the Miamies, for some murders which had been committed by them, unless they would consent to an amicable arrangement of the dispute.—We have just learnt from Mr. Belcher, recently from Fort Wayne, that the dispute is settled; the Miamies having paid the injured parties 5,000 dollars. We also learn from Mr. Belcher, that a quantity of goods belonging to the American Fur Company, valued at 6,000 dollars has been recently seized by an agent of the Indian department, for an alleged infringement on the law regulating trade with the Indians, on the part of those who had the goods in possession. *Balt. Gaz.*

It appears by the Montreal papers of the 18th instant, that the Hudson Bay Company and the Indians in the interior, were involved in hostilities. Information had lately been received that a general coalition of the tribes in the North West territories to the amount of some thousands, had taken place; that they attacked the whites in the settlement at Red river; that the assailed made a desperate resistance, and defended themselves with great bravery, but in the contest the settlers sustained some loss. They succeeded, however, in preserving their ground, and keeping the Indians at a respectful distance. It was the general opinion that the whites must have been the aggressors, as the Indians in that quarter were known to be the most inoffensive and harmless of any of the tribes. *New York Evening Post.*

New-York, Nov. 16.

PERNAMBUCO.—We have received the following particulars of the occupation of Pernambuco; by the forces under Lord Cochrane, from our Boston Corespondent, Mr. Topliff:

On the 13th of August Lord Cochrane made his appearance off Pernambuco, with several heavy frigates, besides transports from Rio Janeiro, with troops on the 7th of September, the troops about 2000, under the command of General Leamer, were landed about one mile south of the city.—They were met on their way by the Pernambucans, who fought the troops of the emperor for five days; during which, having been reinforced by about three hundred marines and soldiers from the fleet under commodore Jewett, the Pernambucans were at last overpowered by numbers and retreated to Olinda, which place they had possession of at the last date, and the emperor's troops marched into the city, which they had quiet possession of when the Adriana sailed. Lord Cochrane's fleet was still in port, but was expected to sail in a few days.

The Wethered was off Purnambuco on the 9th of October, and saw Lord Cochrane's flag ship, the Don Pedro Primo of 74 guns, and two men of war brigs lying off and on.

New York, Nov. 16.

We have received by the brig Emma, capt. Rathbone, Bordeaux papers to the fifth ult. inclusive, which however do not contain any news of moment. The journals contain extracts from American papers detailing the reception of LA FAYETTE in this country. This is one good effect growing out of the abolition of the censorship.

The dates from Madrid are to the 28th of September. The king had ordered a soleman Te Deum to be performed throughout the country on the first of October, to commemorate the anniversary of his release from the constitutionalists. A grand military parade was also to take place on the occasion.

The French garrison in Madrid has taken the oath of fidelity to the new king Charles X.

Seven individuals have been condemned to death by the permanent military commission of Carthagena, convicted of having endeavored to re-establish by force the constitutional system. A number of other individuals had been condemned to different punishments for the same crime.

THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Held their annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 8th instant. The Rev. Mr. Herron favored the Society with his attendance, and opened the meeting with prayer; the Annual Report was read and accepted; and the following persons elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. S. Gazzam, *First Directress.*
Mrs. M. Hopkins, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. J Duncan, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. E. Beares, *Secretary.*

Managers Mrs. E. F. Denny, Mrs. C. M'Knight, Mrs. R. Lambdin, Mrs. E. Basham, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. M'Collister, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Parry, Miss S. Swift, Miss E. Erwin, Miss M. Herron.

REPORT.

The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, with feelings of peculiar thankfulness and pleasure, present to the public the proceedings of the Institution during the past year. It is not only necessary that an annual report should be laid before the public; for, inasmuch as our transactions partake not of the splendour and bustle of other institutions, it is necessary that the world should know, and those in particular who entertain no friendly feelings towards us, that the operations of the society have not ceased—and although they have been humble and noiseless, yet no less vigorous and efficient.

It is with regret, however, that the managers are compelled to state, that, in many instances, they have been compelled to encounter opposition and prejudice, from unexpected sources; "*and that the widow's mite,*" has often been thrown into our treasury, when the hand of the rich and powerful has been withheld. During the past year, the exertions of this society have, if possible, been increased; and its members flatter themselves, that their efforts have not been in vain—that many of the poor and indigent inhabitants have felt their usefulness. The managers believe, too, that, in many instances, old age has been snatched from actual want, and youth from the borders of misery and vice, by their timely interference and protection—and they have found their reward in the consciousness of having performed their duty, and in many instances received the blessing of the fatherless, and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

During the past year, they have had it in their power to relieve 42 poor widows and destitute women, most of whom have a numerous offspring, and are compelled to obtain, by the severest toil, under the pressure of sickness and poverty, a scanty support for themselves and them. We have distributed 1165 lbs. flour, 57 lbs. sugar, 33½ lbs. coffee, 12½ lbs. 5 oz. of tea, besides a quantity of coal, and various articles of clothing. Still by furnishing those who were able to work with materials, they have had a quantity of flax and tow yarn spun by the poor, and sold for the society. By receiving as a donation from Messrs. Adams and Craft, a quantity of cotton, we have been enabled to make 72½ yards of linsey, in which we clothed our poor applicants.

The treasurer states that the balance remaining in her hands, Nov. 11th, 1823, was	$21 89
Cash received by donations and subscribers, from the above date to Nov. 5th, 1824,	116 00
	137 89
Expended by the society, from Nov. 11, 1823, till Nov. 5th, 1824,	132
Leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of	$5 89

We have now given a faithful detail of our proceedings, and it is for the public to say, whether we are deserving of further countenance and protection. Poverty already begins to shrink from the pinching severity of the winter, and looks up to those who have encouraged during the past months, to shelter and provide for them. By the report, the public will perceive that the treasury is nearly exhausted, and at the very time when our funds are most in requisition. This intimation we are confident will suffice for a generous public; and whatever difficulties may encounter us, we will answer for ourselves, that no toil, no exertions, will be spared to carry into complete effect, the objects of this institution; and we shall endeavour, with the aid of Almighty power, and the contributions of generous individuals, to shelter and relieve the distressed through the inclemencies of the approaching winter; he who hath helped us thus far, is able still to help us in every time of need; and we would trust in his goodness and mercy, to remove our fears, and grant us, through the ensuing year, a continuance of his favor and divine blessing. E. BEARES, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sabbath morning, the 22d inst., as Miss POLLY GROSSMAN, in company with another person, was on her way to Highland's meeting-house, a few miles from Pittsburgh, her horse took fright at a dog starting out suddenly and violently from the road side, and threw her off, without her receiving much injury by the fall. The reins of the bridle were long, which she still held in her hand, and the horse being much alarmed, and turning round in his agitation, struck her with one of his hind feet, on the upper part of her breast, below the chin, fracturing the bone, and probably rupturing some blood vessel, as she died about an hour afterwards, apparently from suffocation by the chest filling up with blood. She was a young woman of amiable and pious character,—one that adorned the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour in her life and conversation. She spoke sensibly and solemnly to the few who saw her before her death, requesting them to pray for her, and exhorting them to prepare for death, and always to keep God before their eyes; then, with Christian resignation, fell asleep, (as we have every reason to hope,) in Jesus.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-		4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-		28	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		52	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-	25 a	28	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	ewt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	ewt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	2 75 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 25 a	2 50	-
No. 3	-	1 87 a	2	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-	1 87½	2	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	5½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

Trinity Church.

THE new Protestant Episcopal Church, by Divine permission, will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 28th instant, the Right Reverend Bishop Kemp, of the diocess of Maryland, having consented to officiate, at the request of the Right Reverend Bishop White. Service to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Pews upon the ground floor will be sold, at public auction, on Monday the 29th inst., at the Church Conditions made known at the time of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

Peter Mowry,
Thomas Enoch, } *Wardens*

Pittsburgh Nov 26 - 1t

ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

2000 LBS of Steubenville Copperas 1800 lbs. of Longwood, 10 dozen shovels and spades; 6 tons handsomely assorted Juniata bar iron; 200 bushels fine dried peaches and apples; 1000 lbs. Spanish and Country sole leather; bbls. of best quality French Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon, Port, and Sherry wine; 2 casks winter Spermaceti or Lamp oil; Tanners' oil, by the bbl; 1 bbl. old cherry bounce; molasses; 2 bbls lump sugar; assorted Juniata nails, by the keg; 7-9, 8-10, and 10-12 window glass, by the box; warranted mousehole anvils; vises and files of all kinds; genuine English and Crowly steel; cast and blister steel and German and American steel

QUEENSWARE,

A large supply open on the shelves, and in large and small CRATES, well assorted for country stores.

2 Tons good quality Spanish brown and yellow ochre in barrels and kegs; weavers' reeds, all kinds, a large assortment of Trimble's and M'Fadden's; a large supply of flax and tow linens and Phœnix sheetings; Salt by the barrel; Tobacco by the keg, and segars; CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and FLAX SEED; and a large supply of all descriptions of Goods, which will be sold at a small advance for cash or approved produce.

Isaac Harris,
Market-street.

Pittsburgh, November 26—3t.

N. B. Beeswax, Feathers, Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Deer Skins, Flax, Rags, Whiskey, &c. bought for CASH, or in exchange for Goods, by ISAAC HARRIS.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lamblin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lamblin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance.*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

Fortune's Home

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 7 1824

First Report of the Drawing of the Third

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND

WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6740 a prize of	$1000
16002 a prize of	1000
4128 a prize of	500
6245 a prize of	500
7792 1366 17393 6469 each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do. of 10,000 DOLLARS
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4808 of 10.

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.

On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst. the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz:

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying to

CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersigned by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.

Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments may enclose the cash to

WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.

[N. 26—tf]

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A REVIEW

OF A

DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

Between Mr. A. Campbell, Baptist Minister, and the Rev. John Walker, a Minister of the Secession;

In a Series of Eight Letters.

To which is now added, Letters 9 and 10, in answer to objections made to the above letters by Mr. Campbell, in a late Debate with Mr. M'Calla, of Kentucky; and Letters 11 and 2, addressed to Mr. Walker, in reply to some objections to those letters also:

BY SAMUEL RALSTON,

Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport.

TERMS.

1. It will be printed with a long primer type, on good medium paper, and contain 300 pages or upwards duodecimo, at the price of $1, bound and lettered.

2. Any person obtaining 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall receive a copy gratis

3. If any profits will remain after the sale, a donation will be made to the Western Missionary society.

Washington, Nov. 6.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.*

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Market Street, have just Published,

SONGS OF ZION,

CONTAINING a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of the various metres, used by Christians of every denomination. To which is prefixed *a concise Introduction to the Rules of Music.* Prepared for the use of Schools. By Freeman Lewis, author of the "Beauties of Harmony."

Also—A Key to the Western Calculator, or Practical Arithmetic; containing the solution of all the examples and questions for exercise, with reference to the page where they stand,—To which is added *some useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labors of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a Tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong*

Nov. 19—3t*

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

...ny debt contracted after the passing of the act.—When she is sued, therefore, she need give no bail. If judgment be given against her by a magistrate, she may appeal; but, as she cannot be surrendered, she is impliedly exempted from the necessity of entering into a recognizance. In the present case, a recognizance was required of the defendant, and she has been surrendered by her bail. She is now in prison at the suit of the plaintiff, and if we sanction this surrender, he would be allowed to do that *indirectly*, which he could not do directly. It would be a proceeding in direct violation of the act of assembly. We consider the imprisonment, therefore, as illegal, and the defendant must be discharged."

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1824

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is to convene at Harrisburgh on Tuesday week; and Congress, at Washington City, on Monday week.

☞ The approaching sessions of the national and state legislatures may be expected to be in a high degree interesting. We intend to devote a considerable portion of our paper to the detail of their proceedings. An intelligent correspondent, who will reside at Harrisburgh during the winter, has promised to keep us informed of the most remarkable "savings and doings" there. ☞ Those who can afford it ought to take the "Harrisburgh Chronicle" and the Washington City "National Journal," during the sessions. These papers are conducted with great talent and industry, and well deserve the patronage of the public.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New-York. The legislature of this state has at length completed its election of electors—of these 25 are for Adams, 7 for Clay, and 4 for Crawford.

Delaware, it seems to be ascertained that 2 of the 3 electors, one is for Adams, one for Crawford and one for Clay.

Ohio. The friends of Mr. Clay have carried their electoral ticket in Ohio. The votes were, for Clay 19,255; for Jackson 18,480; for Adams 12,280.

Indiana. Partial returns from several counties give Jackson 1420, Adams 639, and Clay 573 votes.

Illinois. Jackson ran three to one over Clay in parts of eight counties heard from. Kentucky papers, however, assert that Mr. Clay has received the votes of both Illinois and Indiana.

Kentucky. There is no doubt the electors chosen are for Clay; the vote for him was nearly unanimous in many counties. In Louisville, Jackson received 743 votes, Clay 381.

The result of the whole election, as far as ascertained, and the probable result in the remaining states, the reader will find in the following table.

RETURNS—ASCERTAINED.

Electors	States	Jackson.	Adams.	Clay.	C. & H.
9	Maine	-	9	-	-
8	New-Hampshire	-	8	-	-
15	Massachusetts	-	15	-	-
4	Rhode-Island	-	4	-	-
8	Connecticut	-	8	-	-
7	Vermont	-	7	-	-
36	New-York	-	25	7	4
8	New-Jersey	8	-	-	-
28	Pennsylvania	28	-	-	-
3	Delaware	-	1	1	1
11	Maryland	7	3	-	1
24	Virginia	-	-	-	24
9	Georgia	-	-	-	9
16	Ohio	-	-	16	-
	Totals	43	80	24	39
	ANTICIPATED.				
14	Kentucky	-	-	14	-
11	Tennessee	11	-	-	-
5	Indiana	5	-	-	-
3	Illinois	3	-	-	-
3	Missouri	-	-	3	-
3	Mississippi	3	-	-	-
5	Louisiana	5	-	-	-
5	Alabama	5	-	-	-
15	North-Carolina	15	-	-	-
11	South-Carolina	11	-	-	-
261		105	80	41	39

The result cannot vary so far from the above estimate but that Jackson will be the highest in votes, and go into Congress the strongest candidate—Crawford, we have no doubt, will be the *lowest*, and will not even be returned to Congress as a candidate.

Jeremiah Morrow is elected Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Clinton's majority over Mr. Young, in New-York, is 17,192.

Rufus King declines a re-election to the Senate of the U. S.

Judge Rowan is elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky.

In *Georgia*, Judge Berrian and Th. W. Cobb have been elected to the U. S. Senate: the former in the room of Mr. Elliott, who declined a re-election; the latter in the place of Col. Ware, deceased.

The "era of good feelings" must, indeed, have arrived, when such decided federalists as Judges Berrian and Rowan are elected from such democratic states as Georgia and Kentucky.

George Hay, it is expected, will be elected to the Senate from Virginia.

Mr. Sullivan has disposed of the Butler Sentinel to Wm. Stewart and Joseph Buffington.

The claim of the state of Georgia to the lands of the Creek Indians is expected to come before congress, at the ensuing session.

Horrid Murder. The body of Francis Baker, of Natchez, was lately found, near Clark's mill, Fleming county, Kentucky, with his throat cut from ear to ear, several large wounds on his head, two on his shoulders, and a cut on his thumb. Isaac Desha (son of Governor Desha,) has been arrested as the murderer.

Mr. Lewis, of New-York has invented a pencil which sharpens itself, and is effectually secured from breaking in the pocket—when the lead is pushed into the case there is no further trouble until it is entirely *used up*. *U. S. Gaz.*

A novel Disqualification.—In Ohio the Constitution requires that the Senator shall have lived two years in the district he is chosen to represent. The counties of Delaware and Franklin, formed a district, and a gentleman living in Franklin had been elected, and served as a Senator, for the District. He moved from Franklin into Delaware, and last winter the Legislature of Ohio, so altered the districts as to leave Franklin out of the district in which the Senator then lived.—Hence the gentleman is disqualified, and cannot represent the same people that he had done a year ago—he not having resided two years in the district. It is a curious affair in politics. The gentleman did not move out of the district, but the district moved from him. *Ohio pap.*

It is commonly estimated that one half of the port wine, and *five-sixths* of the white wines consumed in London, are the produce of the home presses,—are mixtures of cape wines, British brandy, molasses, and what are called sweets. It is added, that Guernsey is one of the favorite seats of the wine adulterators. In the year 1812, it appears by the Custom House Books, that one hundred and thirty five pipes and twenty hogsheads, were the amount of the foreign wine imported into Guernsey. In the very same year, the quantity of wine brought from Guernsey and landed at the London Docks, was two thousand five hundred and forty five pipes, and one hundred and sixty-two hogsheads. *Phil. Gaz.*

A dwarf, called Major Stevens, three feet high, has made his appearance at the New-York Theatre in the character of *Tom Thumb*. He was greeted with rapturous applause.

In the ship Triton, which sailed on the 7th instant from Boston for Malta, went several gentleman who intend to offer their services to the Greeks.

The Bedford Gazette informs us, that, at Harman-Bottom, about fourteen miles from the borough of Bedford, and six from Shellsburgh, a new *Roman Catholic Settlement* has been commenced under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hayden. Mr. Riddlemoser, a gentleman of Baltimore, the founder of the settlement, offers to settlers of this religious denomination, at a low price and on easy payments, a tract of land comprising upwards of 9,000 acres. At his own expense he has erected a neat stone chapel, and parsonage house: and has, moreover, appropriated a hundred acres of land for the use of the clergyman, and a hundred more for the use of the schoolmaster. Many Catholic settlers have already arrived.

By a report of the Comptroller of New-York, it appears that the Treasury of that state has in it a surplus of $450,000, to be invested in any mode which the Legislature may designate.

The company who intend to run steam boats between Britain and India, have commenced building a vessel of 500 tons burden, and expect to have it ready for sea in the month of December next. A supply of coals has been sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, for her voyage from thence to Bengal. From every calculation that has been made, it is expected that she will perform the passage in sixty days.

A Colored Woman, mentioned in the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday last, as having left her place of service, in Germantown, in a state of derangement, was found on sunday last, dead, suspended from the top of a very lofty tree, ninety feet high, in a wood near Crubtown, Bristol township, in a state of entire nakedness. She has been taken down and decently interred. An Inquest was held over her body, the verdict was. "That she came to her death by insanity." Her name was Ann Thomas. *Phil. Gaz.*

Upwards of five and a half miles of gas pipes, are already laid in New-York, and the works are in such a state of forwardness that it is believed the lights will be ready early in the month of January. *Phil. Gaz.*

The Banks in New York have come to a determination to cross all counterfeit notes presented to them in payment or deposite; a measure rendered the more necessary by the great number of spurious bills recently put in circulation, and from the fact that the same counterfeit notes have been repeatedly presented.

Some enterprising merchants in N. York have opened a communication with the Pacific, via Chagrees River, and thence over the Isthmus to Panama, whereby goods can be conveyed to Guayaquil, Lima, &c. in about one half the usual time.

Horrid!—A shoemaker's shop was destroyed by fire in Saugus on Friday night last, and two brothers, by the name of Batts, owners of the shop were burned to death.

Melancholy Accident.—Andrew Emminger, a promising young son af Mr. Michael Emminger of Donegal township, was kicked by a horse, which he survived a few weeks, and ended his mortal career on Tuesday the 16th inst. The deceased was about 14 years of age. *Butler Repos.*

Court Martial.—A general court martial will be shortly held at the navy yard, Brooklyn, for the trial of lieutenant Weaver, and several other officers of the navy. The court will consist of commodore Bainbridge, who arrived here on Saturday, and captains Jones, Warington, Woolsey, Crane, Henley, Elliot, Read, Chauncey, Hoffman and Finch. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

INDIAN DISPUTES.

Not long since, it was reported that a war party, composed of Ottawas and Pottawatamies, were assembling in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, for the purpose of avenging themselves on the Miamies, for some murders which had been committed by them, unless they would consent to an amicable arrangement of the dispute.—We have just learnt from Mr. Belcher, recently from Fort Wayne, that the dispute is settled; the Miamies having paid the injured parties 5,000 dollars. We also learn from Mr. Belcher, that a quantity of goods belonging to the American Fur Company, valued at 6,000 dollars has been recently seized by an agent of the Indian department, for an alleged infringement on the law regulating trade with the Indians, on the part of those who had the goods in possession. *Balt. Gaz.*

It appears by the Montreal papers of the 18th instant, that the Hudson Bay Company and the Indians in the interior, were involved in hostilities. Information had lately been received that a general coalition of the tribes in the North West territories to the amount of some thousands, had taken place; that they attacked the whites in the settlement at Red river; that the assailed made a desperate resistance, and defended themselves with great bravery, but in the contest the settlers sustained some loss. They succeeded, however, in preserving their ground, and keeping the Indians at a respectful distance. It was the general opinion that the whites must have been the aggressors, as the Indians in that quarter were known to be the most inoffensive and harmless of any of the tribes. *New York Evening Post.*

New-York, Nov. 16.

PERNAMBUCO.—We have received the following particulars of the occupation of Pernambuco; by the forces under Lord Cochrane, from our Boston Corespondent, Mr. Topliff:

On the 13th of August Lord Cochrane made his appearance off Pernambuco, with several heavy frigates, besides transports from Rio Janeiro, with troops on the 7th of September, the troops about 2000, under the command of General Leamer, were landed about one mile south of the city.—They were met on their way by the Pernambucans, who fought the troops of the emperor for five days; during which, having been reinforced by about three hundred marines and soldiers from the fleet under commodore Jewett, the Pernambucans were at last overpowered by numbers and retreated to Olinda, which place they had possession of at the last date, and the emperor's troops marched into the city, which they had quiet possession of when the Adriana sailed. Lord Cochrane's fleet was still in port, but was expected to sail in a few days.

The Wethered was off Purnambuco on the 9th of October, and saw Lord Cochrane's flag ship, the Don Pedro Primo of 74 guns, and two men of war brigs lying off and on.

New-York, Nov. 16.

We have received by the brig Emma, capt. Rathbone, Bordeaux papers to the fifth ult. inclusive, which however do not contain any news of moment. The journals contain extracts from American papers detailing the reception of LA FAYETTE in this country. This is one good effect growing out of the abolition of the censorship.

The dates from Madrid are to the 28th of September. The king had ordered a solemn Te Deum to be performed throughout the country on the first of October, to commemorate the anniversary of his release from the constitutionalists. A grand military parade was also to take place on the occasion.

The French garrison in Madrid has taken the oath of fidelity to the new king Charles X.

Seven individuals have been condemned to death by the permanent military commission of Carthagena, convicted of having endeavored to re-establish by force the constitutional system. A number of other individuals had been condemned to different punishments for the same crime.

THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Held their annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 8th instant. The Rev. Mr. Herron favored the Society with his attendance, and opened the meeting with prayer; the Annual Report was read and accepted; and the following persons elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. S. Gazzam, *First Directress.*
Mrs. M. Hopkins, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. J. Duncan, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. E. Beares, *Secretary.*

Managers Mrs. E. F. Denny, Mrs. C. M'Knight, Mrs. R. Lambdin, Mrs. E. Basham, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. M'Collister, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Parry, Miss S. Swift, Miss E. Erwin, Miss M. Herron.

REPORT.

The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh, with feelings of peculiar thankfulness and pleasure, present to the public the proceedings of the Institution during the past year. It is not only necessary that an annual report should be laid before the members of the society itself, but also before the public; for, inasmuch as our transactions partake not of the splendour and bustle of other institutions, it is necessary that the world should know, and those in particular who entertain no friendly feelings towards us, that the operations of the society have not ceased—and although they have been humble and noiseless, yet no less vigorous and efficient.

It is with regret, however, that the managers are compelled to state, that, in many instances, they have been compelled to encounter opposition and prejudice, from unexpected sources; "*and that the widow's mite*," has often been thrown into our treasury, when the hand of the rich and powerful has been withheld. During the past year, the exertions of this society have, if possible, been increased; and its members flatter themselves, that their efforts have not been in vain—that many of the poor and indigent inhabitants have felt their usefulness. The managers believe, too, that, in many instances, old age has been snatched from actual want, and youth from the borders of misery and vice, by their timely interference and protection—and they have found their reward in the consciousness of having performed their duty, and in many instances received the blessing of the fatherless, and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

During the past year, they have had it in their power to relieve 42 poor widows and destitute women, most of whom have a numerous offspring, and are compelled to obtain, by the severest toil, under the pressure of sickness and poverty, a scanty support for themselves and them. We have distributed 1165 lbs. flour, 57 lbs. sugar, 53¾ lbs. coffee, 12¾ lbs. 5 oz. of tea, besides a quantity of coal, and various articles of clothing. Still by furnishing those who were able to work with materials, they have had a quantity of flax and tow yarn spun by the poor, and sold for the society. By receiving as a donation from Messrs. Adams and Craft, a quantity of cotton, we have been enabled to make 72½ yards of linsey, in which we clothed our poor applicants.

The treasurer states that the balance remaining in her hands, Nov. 11th, 1823, was	$21 89
Cash received by donations and subscribers, from the above date to Nov. 5th, 1824,	116 00
	137 89
Expended by the society, from Nov. 11, 1823, till Nov. 5th, 1824,	132
Leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of	$5 89

We have now given a faithful detail of our proceedings, and it is for the public to say, whether we are deserving of further countenance and protection. Poverty already begins to shrink from the pinching severity of the winter, and looks up to those who have encouraged during the past months, to shelter and provide for them. By the report, the public will perceive that the treasury is nearly exhausted, and at the very time when our funds are most in requisition. This intimation we are confident will suffice for a generous public; and whatever difficulties may encounter us, we will answer for ourselves, that no toil, no exertions, will be spared to carry into complete effect, the objects of this institution; and we shall endeavour, with the aid of Almighty power, and the contributions of generous individuals, to shelter and relieve the distressed through the inclemencies of the approaching winter; he who hath helped us thus far, is able still to help us in every time of need; and we would trust in his goodness and mercy, to remove our fears, and grant us, through the ensuing year, a continuance of his favor and divine blessing. E. BEARES, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sabbath morning, the 22d inst., as Miss POLLY GROSSMAN, in company with another person, was on her way to Highland's meeting-house, a few miles from Pittsburgh, her horse took fright at a dog starting out suddenly and violently from the road side, and threw her off, without her receiving much injury by the fall. The reins of the bridle were long, which she still held in her hand, and the horse being much alarmed, and turning round in his agitation, struck her with one of his hind feet, on the upper part of her breast, below the chin, fracturing the bone, and probably rupturing some blood vessel, as she died about an hour afterwards, apparently from suffocation by the chest filling up with blood. She was a young woman of amiable and pious character,—one that adorned the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour in her life and conversation. She spoke sensibly and solemnly to the few who saw her before her death, requesting them to pray for her, and exhorting them to prepare for death, and always to keep God before their eyes; then, with Christian resignation, fell asleep, (as we have every reason to hope,) in Jesus.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ *cts.*	$ *cts.*	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-		4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-		28	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		52	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-	25 a	28	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		95	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	ewt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	ewt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	2 75 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 25 a	2 50	-
No. 3	-	1 87 a	2	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-	1 87½	2	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	5½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		15½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

Trinity Church.

THE new Protestant Episcopal Church, by Divine permission, will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 28th instant, the Right Reverend Bishop Kemp, of the diocess of Maryland, having consented to officiate, at the request of the Right Reverend Bishop White. Service to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Pews upon the ground floor will be sold, at public auction, on Monday the 29th inst., at the Church. Conditions made known at the time of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

Peter Mowry, } *Wardens*
Thomas Enoch, }

Pittsburgh Nov. 26—1t

ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

2000 LBS of Steubenville Copperas 1800 lbs. of Logwood, 10 dozen shovels and spades, 6 tons handsomely assorted Juniata bar iron; 200 bushels fine dried peaches and apples; 1000 lbs. Spanish and Country sole leather; bbls. of best quality French Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon, Port, and Sherry wine; 2 casks winter Spermacetti or Lamp oil, Tanners' oil, by the bbl; 1 bbl. old cherry bounce; molasses, 2 bbls lump sugar; assorted Juniata nails, by the keg; 7-9, 8-10, and 10-12 window glass, by the box; warranted mousehole anvils; vises and files of all kinds; genuine English and Crowly steel; cast and blister steel and German and American steel

QUEENSWARE,

A large supply open on the shelves, and in large and small CRATES, well assorted for country stores.

2 Tons good quality Spanish brown and yellow ochre in barrels and kegs; weavers' reeds, all kinds, a large assortment of Trimble's and M'Fadden's; a large supply of flax and tow linens and Phœnix sheetings; Salt by the barrel; Tobacco by the keg, and segars; CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and FLAX SEED; and a large supply of all descriptions of Goods, which will be sold at a small advance for cash or approved produce.

Isaac Harris,
Market-street.

Pittsburgh, November 26—3t

N. B. Beeswax, Feathers, Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Deer Skins, Flax, Rags, Whiskey, &c. bought for CASH, or in exchange for Goods, by ISAAC HARRIS.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lamblin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lamblin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance.*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

Fortune's Home

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 7 1824

First Report of the Drawing of the Third

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND

WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6740 a prize of	$1000
16002 a prize of	1000
4128 a prize of	500
6245 a prize of	500
7792 1566 17393 6469 each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do. of 10,000 DOLLARS
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4808 of 10.

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.

On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst. the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz:

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying

CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersigned by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.

Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments may enclose the cash to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

[N. 26—tf]

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A REVIEW

OF A

DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

Between Mr. A. Campbell, Baptist Minister, and the Rev. John Walker, a Minister of the Secession;

In a Series of Light Letters.

To which is now added, Letters 9 and 10, in answer to objections made to the above letters by Mr. Campbell, in a late Debate with Mr. M'Calla, of Kentucky; and Letters 11 and 12, addressed to Mr. Walker, in reply to some objections to those letters also.

BY SAMUEL RALSTON,

Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport

TERMS.

1. It will be printed with a long primer type, on good medium paper, and contain 300 pages or upwards duodecimo, at the price of $1, bound and lettered.

2. Any person obtaining 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall receive a copy gratis.

3. If any profits will remain after the sale, a donation will be made to the Western Missionary society.

Washington, Nov. 6.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.*

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Market Street, have just Published,

SONGS OF ZION,

CONTAINING a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of the various metres, used by Christians of every denomination. To which is prefixed *a concise Introduction to the Rules of Music*. Prepared for the use of Schools. By Freeman Lewis, author of the "Beauties of Harmony."

Also—A Key to the Western Calculator, or Practical Arithmetic; containing the solution of all the examples and questions for exercise, with reference to the page where they stand,—to which is added *some useful Rules*. Designed chiefly to facilitate the labors of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a Tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong*

Nov. 19—3t*

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Hark! Italy's music
Melts over the sea,
Falling light from some lattice,
Where Cavaliers be;
And sweet lady voices
Melt over the deep,
To lush all around us
The billows to sleep.

Our gondola gently
Glides over the wave,
As though it were dreaming
To upside that cadence
We listen! We listen!
Have blessed are we,
Who hear this sweet sunnin
Our Italy's sea!

MISCELLANY.

LOVE.

From the Butler Repository.

Among the various evils, under which I have seen mankind labor, during the course of my travels, I have particularly remarked one, which seems to do more mischief than the plague or the yellow fever; it partakes of the nature of both those diseases. It is contagious and highly inflammatory; in violent cases it causes even delirium. It seems to prevail in every country, and produces different effects on different nations; it makes the Italians and Spaniards furious, and causes them to assassinate each other; it makes the Germans swear and drink; it gives such a wonderful volubility of tongue to the French, that they appear to be in a high state of fever, and makes the English hang themselves. As to the Americans, I have not yet had sufficient means to observe what effect it has upon them; I have, however, observed some very alarming symptoms of it in this country, in which I could perceive, if I am not mistaken, a decided tendency to fight, and, as I am not a very pugnacious being myself, I have, on two or three particular occasions, been considerably alarmed, and I seriously began to reflect on some means of curing this terrible disease. After much cogitating I have at length hit upon the following

Receipt for the cure of the disease vulgarly called Love. Of which the general symptoms are; great languor of body and mind, which predisposes the patient to sloth and idleness; the recurrence of the same ideas, which gives this disease a great analogy to mental derangement, and in fact the vacant stare and paleness of the patient's face give him the looks of persons we often meet with in hospitals; the patient also appears to be continually meditating upon some very important subject; but the fact is that he only reflects on trifles, which, to him, are objects of the greatest magnitude, and which worry and reduce him to a mere skeleton, if the disease is not immediately arrested in its progress, especially when it is accompanied by jealousy, which is more tormenting than the cholic or Saint Vitus' dance. It is my serious opinion, that if Job's patience had been tried by jealousy, he would not have come off half as well as he did; for boils are nothing in comparison with it, however sore they may be. There are a number of other symptoms, only known to those who have great experience in this disease; there is, however, one, which is easily recognized, and is caused by an involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, or midriff, which makes the patient gasp in a certain manner, vulgarly called sighing, and when this disease is accompanied by the aforesaid symptom of jealousy, this gasping resembles very much that of a man at the gallows; and as like causes produce like effects, their feelings are probably pretty much the same. When all these symptoms exist, the case is a confirmed one, and the following treatment is recommended.

Let the patient have his head closely shaved; to which he must apply a strong plaster, composed of Spanish flies and mustard; he must also have another placed over the region of his heart; bleed him copiously; cupping would be of great service to him, provided the cups be judiciously applied; several ought to be placed on his forehead, one on the end of his nose, and, as the patient is apt to say a great many foolish things, it would be an excellent plan to place one directly on his mouth, and to keep it there as long as possible; let the patient also make a plentiful use of Scooth snuff to clear his brains; and keep him carefully out of sight of the object of his folly, for a soft word, or a squeeze of the hand, would counteract the most powerful blistering plaster; keep the patient also constantly employed about something or other that does not require much thinking, as it is strongly suspected that in this malady the brains are in a very diseased state, and ought of course to be kept extremely easy. It would probably be very beneficial to the patient, if he could be prevailed on to read all the discussions on the presidential election, printed in the different newspapers in the union, but at the same time the blistering, bleeding and cupping ought to be continued. If his malady does not yield to this treatment, and his senses do not return, let him try matrimony, which will cure him if nothing else will.

Elevation.—A few evenings since, an inhabitant of a neighboring village, returning from an excursion to this town, and happening to be *vino ciboque gravatus*, (in English, with his skin full of gin) fell fast asleep in his chaise. While enjoying nature's sweet balm, his house, attracted to fire, burned the whole of the [illegible] a large family were inside. But [illegible] for [illegible] the family;—The [illegible] lodged in the top of a young hemlock that stood by the burning, the faithful steed maintained his ground, and our hero's slumbers were not disturbed till morning, when he clambered carefully out of his leafy couch, and called the nearest neighbors to help him get his chaise out of the tree top. *Bellows Falls paper.*

From the Nashville Whig.

KEEP COOL.

When I see a man burst with rage at some imaginary offence, and wanting only an opportunity to vent it on the first who thwarts his views, my advice would be, to keep cool!

When I see the people thrown into a ferment and an extraordinary excitement growing out of some very trivial circumstance, scarce worthy of serious attention, my advice to them would be, to keep cool!

When I see a man whose sphere of action is naturally confined to a very little space, and whose ideas of law and gospel do not range beyond the confines of his own domain, attempting to intrude his notions among the learned and the wise, with more heat than reason, my advice to him would be, to keep cool!

When I see a man who is ready on all occasions to enforce his arguments with his fists, and to shove his opinions down the throats of others by animal force, my advice to him would be, to keep cool!

In fine, when I see a person on any occasion, or a multitude of persons, substituting the impulse of blind passion, for the guide of reason, and prejudices for reflection, tending to produce excesses and inconsistencies of conduct, my advice is, to keep cool! A COOL ONE.

Roman Brigands.—The Brigands of the Roman states resemble not common robbers. In Rome every thing acquires a sublime character. It is not necessity that has thrown these men into the career of brigandage; it is a vocation duly resolved upon. Those who aspire to follow this vocation, are subjected to severe proofs before they are received into the company—almost all possess a house, a small field, cattle, and a legitimate wife; they obey a chief who exercises jurisdiction over them, and who enjoys all the advantages of absolute power. They are all dressed in a uniform; blue pantaloons, waistcoat of the same color, ornamented with two rows of silver buttons, an open shirt, with a falling collar, a high hat with silver clasps, a pouch, a belt to which is hung a scimitar, a fork, a spoon, and a poniard; round their neck is a red ribband, from which is suspended on the breast a silver heart containing some relics, and bearing on the interior the image, in relief, of the virgin and child. Such is the martial and religious costume of these brigands, who, subjected to severe discipline, march always in bands of 30, 50, or 100 men. To brave all perils, support all privations, endure all fatigues, to be in continual exercise: such is this life. The rapidity of their course despises distance. They scale the steepest mountains, then take their repasts, and sleep on the point of rocks, without other bed than their cloaks, or covering than the vault of heaven. From the tops of these natural citadels, those men of prey rush into the plains upon their victims, hurry them away to their dens, and massacre them, if they cannot redeem their lives with an immense ransom. The papal government does not blush to treat with these brigands, as between power and power; to send its Cardinals as deputies; and to grant them, by capitulation, pensions and lucrative employments; to bind themselves to rebuild their houses, and to set at liberty their relations and accomplices.
News of Literature.

Modern Buildings.—It would appear from the Journals, that a house falls down about every day. This sounds very alarming, and the maligners of the press will doubtless take occasion to insinuate that at this season of the year there is room for houses to fall down in the columns of the newspapers; but every one that considers for one moment the modern manner of building, must admit that our houses are indeed built, as the old nursery song has it, "without walls." At the west end of the town and the suburbs, it is notorious that the master bricklayers admonish their hodmen to go gently up the ladders, lest they should shake the row down; and in leases of new houses, nothing is more common than a clause stipulating that there shall be no dancing—and very wisely and prudently is this provision made, as a few vigorous sets of young folks, footing it away at *Sir Roger de Coverly*, would lay half the metropolis in ruins. At Brighton and other bathing places, an able workman will build a house before dinner, which will let for seven guineas a week, and which any delicate and accomplished lady of sixteen will dance down before supper. These facts, together with the recent windfalls in London, certainly give some color to the representations of the French traveller, who stated in his book, that it is as common an accident in London, for persons to be upset in their houses, as it is in Paris to be overturned in carriages; but that the materials are so light and so slight that small inconvenience attends these *bouleversements*. A house in England falls, says he, and all the family tumble odds and ends into the street. Well, the inhabitants scramble up, and shake themselves from the dust and rubbish. A man with a wheel-barrow comes, shovels up the ru-

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tion, and transfers them over. The [illegible] of the [illegible] Parliament [illegible] usually [illegible] of an enemy, assumes an [illegible] one that is to avail himself [illegible] the week. If he is [illegible] he adds, and let it be a tight fit. If he be a rich man, a little more latitude or elbow room is allowed. The builder takes the order, measures the children and servants, and sets up the house.
London paper.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at H. Shelton's Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & brs.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Harrisburgh	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Hud.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Banks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Chen. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Easton	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. 5 dup.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Predk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
P. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenc	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. 5 dup.	4½	Exc. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, 5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. 5 dup.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. 5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	5	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

J. R. LAMBDIN,

CONTINUES TO GIVE

LESSONS ON DRAWING,

TO a Class of *Young Ladies*, at his room, on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 until 5 o'clock; and to a Class of *Young Gentlemen*, on the same evenings, from half past 6 till half past 8 o'clock

Terms, $8 per Quarter.

Specimens of his Pupils' Drawing, may be see at his room, in Third St. opposite the Theatre.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

An Election,

FOR thirteen Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Pittsburgh, to settle up and close the concerns of the Institution, will be held at the bank, on Monday, the 13th of December next.

By order,

John Scull,
Clerk

Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

My Creditors,

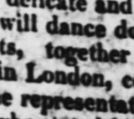
WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Union-Town.

Z. Walker.

Union-Town, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.



A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away

William Wilson.

Nov. 12.—3t.*

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 1, 1824.

THE President and directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1824.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from the city, in the most rapid manner, with a complete assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS, Gauze, Merino, Cash meres and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Barter, Country Linen, Rags, &c.

Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

E. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ 30 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

October 22—3t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff

Oct. 14—2t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A. Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Hot Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the PLASTERING, *PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellar*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Hark! Italy's music
Melts over the sea,
Falling light from some lattice,
Where Cavaliers be;
And sweet lady voices
Melt over the deep,
To hush all around us
The billows to sleep.

Our gondola gently
Glides over the wave,
As though it were dreaming,
To sounds that enslave:
We listen! We listen!
How blessed are we,
Who hear this sweet music
O'er Italy's sea!

MISCELLANY.

LOVE.

From the Butler Repository.

Among the various evils, under which I have seen mankind labor, during the course of my travels, I have particularly remarked one, which seems to do more mischief than the plague or the yellow fever; it partakes of the nature of both those diseases. It is contagious and highly inflammatory; in violent cases it causes even delirium. It seems to prevail in every country, and produces different effects on different nations; it makes the Italians and Spaniards furious, and causes them to assassinate each other; it makes the Germans swear and drink; it gives such a wonderful volubility of tongue to the French, that they appear to be in a high state of fever, and makes the English hang themselves. As to the Americans, I have not yet had sufficient means to observe what effect it has upon them; I have, however, observed some very alarming symptoms of it in this country, in which I could perceive, if I am not mistaken, a decided tendency to fight, and, as I am not a very pugnacious being myself, I have, on two or three particular occasions, been considerably alarmed, and I seriously began to reflect on some means of curing this terrible disease. After much cogitating I have at length hit upon the following

Receipt for the cure of the disease vulgarly called Love. Of which the general symptoms are; great languor of body and mind, which predisposes the patient to sloth and idleness; the recurrence of the same ideas, which gives this disease a great analogy to mental derangement, and in fact the vacant stare and paleness of the patient's face give him the looks of persons we often meet with in hospitals; the patient also appears to be continually meditating upon some very important subject; but the fact is that he only reflects on trifles, which, to him, are objects of the greatest magnitude, and which worry and reduce him to a mere skeleton, if the disease is not immediately arrested in its progress, especially when it is accompanaied by jealousy, which is more tormenting than the cholic or Saint Vitus' dance. It is my serious opinion, that if Job's patience had been tried by jealousy, he would not have come off half as well as he did; for biles are nothing in comparison with it, however sore they may be. There are a number of other symptoms, only known to those who have great experience in this disease: there is, however, one, which is easily recognized, and is caused by an involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, or midriff, which makes the patient gasp in a certain manner, vulgarly called sighing, and when this disease is accompanied by the aforesaid symptom of jealousy, this gasping resembles very much that of a man at the gallows: and as like causes produce like effects, their feelings are probably pretty much the same. When all these symptoms exist, the case is a confirmed one, and the following treatment is recommended.

Let the patient have his head closely shaved; to which he must apply a strong plaster, composed of Spanish flies and mustard; he must also have another placed over the region of his heart; bleed him copiously; cupping would be of great service to him, provided the cups be judiciously applied; several ought to be placed on his forehead, one on the end of his nose, and, as the patient is apt to say a great many foolish things, it would be an excellent plan to place one directly on his mouth, and to keep it there as long as possible; let the patient also make a plentiful use of Scooth snuff to clear his brains; and keep him carefully out of sight of the object of his folly, for a soft word, or a squeeze of the hand, would counteract the most powerful blistering plaster; keep the patient also constantly employed about something or other that does not require much thinking, as it is strongly suspected that in this malady the brains are in a very diseased state, and ought of course to be kept extremely easy. It would probably be very beneficial to the patient, if he could be prevailed on to read all the discussions on the presidential election, printed in the different newspapers in the union, but at the same time the blistering, bleeding and cupping ought to be continued. If his malady does not yield to this treatment, and his senses do not return, let him try matrimony, which will cure him if nothing else will.

Elevation.—A few evenings since, an inhabitant of a neighboring village, returning from an excursion to this town, and happening to be *vino ciboque gravatus*, (in English, with his skin full of gin) fell fast asleep in his chaise. While enjoying nature's sweet balm, his horse, attempting to turn, backed the wheels off the side of a bridge twenty feet high. But mark how fortune favors the sleepy!—The chaise lodged in the top of a young hemlock that stood by the bridge; the faithful steed maintained his ground; and our hero's slumbers were not desturbed till morning, when he clambered carefully out of his leafy couch, and called the nearest neighbors to help him get his chaise out of the tree top. *Bellows Falls paper.*

From the Nashville Whig.

KEEP COOL.

When I see a man burst with rage at some imaginary offence, and wanting only an opportunity to vent it on the first who thwarts his views, my advice would be, to keep cool!

When I see the people thrown into a ferment and an extraordinary excitement growing out of some very trivial circumstance, scarce worthy of serious attention, my advice to them would be, to keep cool!

When I see a man whose sphere of action is naturally confined to a very little space, and whose ideas of law and gospel do not range beyond the confines of his own domain, attempting to intrude his notions among the learned and the wise, with more heat than reason, my advice to him would be, to keep cool!

When I see a man who is ready on all occasions to enforce his arguments with his fists, and to shove his opinions down the throats of others by animal force, my advice to him would be, to keep cool!

In fine, when I see a person on any occasion, or a multitude of persons, substituting the impulse of blind passion, for the guide of reason, and prejudices for reflection, tending to produce excesses and inconsistencies of conduct, my advice is, to keep cool! A COOL ONE.

Roman Brigands.—The Brigands of the Roman states resemble not common robbers. In Rome every thing acquires a sublime character. It is not necessity that has thrown these men into the career of brigandage; it is a vocation duly resolved upon. Those who aspire to follow this vocation, are subjected to severe proofs before they are received into the company—almost all possess a house, a small field, cattle, and a legitimate wife; they obey a chief who exercises jurisdiction over them, and who enjoys all the advantages of absolute power. They are all dressed in a uniform; blue pantaloons, waistcoat of the same color, ornamented with two rows of silver buttons, an open shirt, with a falling collar, a high hat with silver clasps, a pouch, a belt to which is hung a scimitar, a fork, a spoon, and a poniard; round their neck is a red ribband, from which is suspended on the breast a silver heart containing some relics, and bearing on the interior the image, in relief, of the virgin and child. Such is the martial and religious costume of these brigands, who, subjected to severe discipline, march always in bands of 30, 50, or 100 men. To brave all perils, support all privations, endure all fatigues, to be in continual exercise: such is this life. The rapidity of their course despises distance. They scale the steepest mountains, then take their repasts, and sleep on the point of rocks, without other bed than their cloaks, or covering than the vault of heaven. From the tops of these natural citadels, those men of prey rush into the plains upon their victims, hurry them away to their dens, and massacre them, if they cannot redeem their lives with an immense ransom. The papal government does not blush to treat with these brigands, as between power and power; to send its Cardinals as deputies; and to grant them, by capitulation, pensions and lucrative employments; to bind themselves to rebuild their houses, and to set at liberty their relations and accomplices.
News of Literature.

Modern Buildings.—It would appear from the Journals, that a house falls down about every day. This sounds very alarming, and the maligners of the press will doubtless take occasion to insinuate that at this season of the year there is room for houses to fall down in the columns of the newspapers; but every one that considers for one moment the modern manner of building, must admit that our houses are indeed built, as the old nursery song has it, "without walls." At the west end of the town and the suburbs, it is notorious that the master bricklayers admonish their hodmen to go gently up the ladders, lest they should shake the row down; and in leases of new houses, nothing is more common than a clause stipulating that there shall be no dancing—and very wisely and prudently is this provision made, as a few vigorous sets of young folks, footing it away at *Sir Roger de Coverly*, would lay half the metropolis in ruins. At Brighton and other bathing places, an able workman will build a house before dinner, which will let for seven guineas a week, and which any delicate and accomplished lady of sixteen will dance down before supper. These facts, together with the recent windfalls in London, certainly give some color to the representations of the French traveller, who stated in his book, that it is as common an accident in London, for persons to be upset in their houses, as it is in Paris to be overturned in carriages; but that the materials are so light and so slight that small inconvenience attends these *bouleversements*. A house in England falls, says he, and all the family tumble odds and ends into the street. Well, the inhabitants scramble up, and shake themselves from the dust and rubbish. A man with a wheel-barrow comes, shovels up the ruins, and trundles them away. The exmaster of the house then goes to a builder, and treats with him as a Parisian would with his tailor, saying, my family consists of so many; measure us for a house, and see that it be sent home before the end of the week. If he be in straightened circumstances he adds, and let it be a tight fit. If he be a rich man, a little more latitude or elbow room is allowed. The builder takes the order, measures the children and servants, and sets up the house.
London paper.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br.	$5&up. 4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br.	$5&up. ½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks.	$5&up. par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

J. R. LAMBDIN,

CONTINUES TO GIVE

LESSONS ON DRAWING,

TO a Class of *Young Ladies*, at his room, on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 until 5 o'clock; and to a Class of *Young Gentlemen*, on the same evenings, from half past 6 till half past 8 o'clock

Terms, $8 per Quarter.

Specimens of his Pupils' Drawing, may be see at his room, in Third St. opposite the Theatre.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

An Election,

FOR thirteen Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Pittsburgh, to settle up and close the concerns of the Institution, will be held at the ank, on Monday, the 13th of December next.

y order,
John Scull,
Nov. 19 1824.—3t. *Clerk*

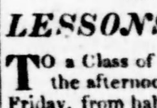
My Creditors,

WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Union-Town.

Z. Walker.
Union-Town, Nov. 19, 1824 —3t.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.



A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away

William Wilson.
Nov. 12.—3t.*

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 1, 1824.

THE President and directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *three* per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Nov. 5, 1824.—3t. *Cashier.*

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—8t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.
February 27, 1824—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Common wealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Oct. 14—2t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

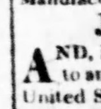
LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,



100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.
August 20, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Hot Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for plain SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 3 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN.

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.
Sept. 17.—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per sq.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		8 cts. per sq.
3 Coats, on lath,		6
2 do. do.		5
1 do. do.		3
3 do. on brick wall,		6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per sq.
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest weather*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
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